The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The impression prevails very generally among Senators that the name of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, will be sent to the Senate for Chief Justice. It is extremely probable, however, that the President has not fully decided what nomination he will make, and it is not much expected the nomination will be made before Tuesday, when the Cabinet will have had another opportunity for consideration. There is little doubt that Mr. Waite's name has been very favorably considered, and the prevalence of the feeling that he will be nominated has its foundation in friendly expressions made by the President to friends of Mr. Waite, and perhaps to others. Mr. Waite is about fifty years of age; is a man of considerable attainments outside of his profession, and has the reputation of being a fine constitutional lawyer. His only opportunity for gaining national reputation was by his connection with the Geneva Council, since he has devoted his whole life to the practice of law, and has not mingled in political affairs. He is understood, however, to have been from the first a consistent and thorough-going Republican, and the mention of his name has developed much feeling favorable to his appointment.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate to-morrow resumes the discussion of the finance resolutions which were debated all last week. There is no prospect of a final vote being reached before the last of the week, if indeed then. The discussions from day to day serve to establish and define the positions of Senators on financial questions generally, and on the subject of inflation in particular, and it becomes daily more apparent that no scheme to increase the volume of the currency can be passed in the Senate. The debate thus far has been almost barren of results except in causing delay, and it is very doubtful if any positive action will end the long debate.

JUDGE DURELL.

The Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, which was sent to New-Orleans to investigate certain matters in connection with the judicial conduct of Judge Durell, state that three weeks will be required for the transcription of the shorthand notes of their investigation. Notwithstanding the repeated declarations of the friends of Judge Durell to the contrary, it is said that his resignation was forwarded to the Attorney General, and is now in the hands of the President. With reference to the cases of Judges who may resign pending an investigation into their judicial conduct, it is suggested that it is not within the power of the President to refuse to accept a resignation aven if impeachment proceedings have been begun.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

An absurd story was circulated here, and to some extent telegraphed yesterday, that Secretary Richardson had sent his resignation to the President. An authoritative denial is made of this report, which had no sort of foundation except in some Bohemian's imagination. Mr. Richardson not only has not resigned, but declares he has no intention of resigning.

THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST JUDGE WRIGHT.

The trial of Judge Wright, under the indictments for having defrauded Indians of large sums of money in the payment of pensions, is set for to-morrow. There are intimations to-night that Wright will further seek to delay his trial on the ground of want of preparation. A considerable number of the Indians on whom he relies as witnesses are now here.

THE TREASURY.

The condition of the Treasury is steadily improving, and the Public Debt statement will probably show little or no increase, and the revenues are approaching a normal condition slowly but constantly.]

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Gen. Butler boasts that he will make the members of the House show their positions on the currency question. He is, therefore, expected to offer resolutions to-morrow designed to commit the House to his financial heresies of unlimited paper circulation, and for a bond at a low rate of interest, somewhat after the scheme proposed by Judge Kelley last Monday. The House Committee on Banking and Currency will to-morrow hear the views of some prominent Cincinnati bankers with respect to finance.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PERMANENT FORTS AND BATTERIES.

An official report has been prepared, showing in detail the amount of appropriations which have been or will be expended on each of the permanent forts and batteries for which regular appropriations have been made, from the period of commencement of each work to the present time. The aggregate total to Feb. 21, 1873, is $54,686,837. The following are among the larger amounts: Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, $1,663,000; Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, $1,981,343; fort Schuyler, East River, New-York, $1,370,513; fort at Willet's Point, $1,376,500; Fort Hamilton and batteries, $1,115,752; Fort Tompkins and batteries, Staten Island, $1,678,339; fort at Sandy Hook, $1,125,000; Fort Delaware, $1,761,914; Fort McHenry, Baltimore Harbor, $1,375,000; Fort Monroe, $2,817,971; Fort Wood, Hampton Roads, $2,634,996; Fort Sumter, $1,142,408; Fort Pulaski, $1,090,359; Fort Taylor, Key West, $2,572,500; Fort Jefferson, Florida, $2,440,138; Fort Morgan, $1,242,556; Fort Jackson, Mississippi River, La., $1,131,608; fort at Fort Point, entrance to San Francisco, $2,795,833; fort at Alcatras, San Francisco Harbor, $1,819,167; fort at Lime Point, San Francisco Harbor, $450,000. Contingencies of fortifications expended on above works, $2,084,593.

TRADE IN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes a statement showing the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into great Britain from Russia and the United States, respectively, from June 1, 1860, to Sept. 30, 1873. The recapitulation is as follows:

Total wheat from Russia, cwts., 127,308,357, bushels	237,642,254
Total flour from Russia, cwts., 250,462, bushels	701,253
Total	238,343,547
Total wheat from United States, cwts., 123,799,544, bushels	231,092,482
Total flour, cwts., 15,535,167, bushels	43,564,700
Total	274,657,182

The bushels of wheat are computed at sixty pounds the bushel. The bushels of flour are computed on the basis of 168 pounds of wheat to one hundred weight of flour.

TEMPORARY LOAN AND REDEMPTION.

An official communication from the Secretary of the Treasury gives a statement of the total amount of money received on temporary loan under the acts of Feb. 25, March 17, and July 11, 1862, and the act of June 30, 1864. From March 31, 1862, to June 30, of the same year, the issues were $716,090,997, and the redemptions within $76,310 of this amount. The date at which the largest amount was outstanding was the 31st of March, 1866, at which time it had reached the sum of $115,815,005. The rates of interest were four, five, and six per cent. Of the notes specially provided for the redemption of this loan $67,074,871 were used.

MR. WILSON'S MISSION ABROAD.

proposed amendment to the Constitution, to provide a better mode of electing the President. Without reaching formal conclusions, the following propositions were considered:

First—To abolish the Electoral College.

Second—The President and Vice President to be voted for directly by the people.

Third—Each State to be divided into as many districts as it has Representatives, and the candidate having the highest vote for President in the district to receive the vote of that district, which shall count one Presidential vote, each State to be also entitled to two Presidential votes at large, which shall be counted for the candidate having the highest number of votes in the whole State.

Fourth—The person having the highest number of such Presidential votes in the United States shall be President. This will allow a President to be elected by a plurality vote.

Fifth—These provisions to be applicable to the election of Vice President.

Sixth—Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting Presidential elections, and to establish tribunals for decision of contested elections in districts or States, and make regulations to govern these tribunals.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission have been in session a few days considering the subjects to be presented in their annual report, which will soon be made to the President. There were present Messrs. Eaton, Shellabarger, Walker, Elliott, Blackfan, and Cox. Mr. Cattell, the other member, is absent in Europe. They adopted yesterday the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, By the rules for the regulation of the civil service, the duty is devolved upon this commission of supervising the application of said rules on the part of persons specially appointed thereunder, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, and a due performance of said duty may require careful examination into the facts, to the end both that no injustice may originate from false reports, and that no possible abuse may escape correction, and,

Whereas, The commission proposes very soon to reissue a report of its doings during the past year, in which the results of such supervision should appear, therefore,

Resolved, That there be a committee of three members of the commission, of which Mr. D. B. Eaton shall be Chairman, the other members to be appointed by the Chairman, to sit during the coming recess of the commission at its rooms, No. 1,421 G street, north-west, for the purpose of investigating and making a report upon any matter aforesaid which may be brought to the attention of said committee concerning the application of said rules in Washington on the part of any said person, and for the further purpose of giving such attention as the committee may deem appropriate to any suggestions that may be made by any responsible person for the improvement of the civil service.

THE CONGRESS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A crowded meeting was held this afternoon under the auspices of the Congress Temperance Society, Senator Buckingham presiding. Addresses on the moral duties of Christian citizenship were made by several gentlemen.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency will this week give a hearing on the financial question to R. W. Hughes, of Virginia; George F. Wilson, of Providence, R. I., and Daniel H. Landon. Mr. Nourse, of Boston, will present his views to-morrow before that committee.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID LADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Jan. 18.—One of the most singular cases of suicide that has ever occurred in this quiet town was discovered this morning. Last night about 8 o'clock it became known that Mrs. Irwin H. Brendlinger, the wife of one of the best known merchants in the borough, who had been confined to her room by sickness, had left the house, and it was immediately supposed that she had become deranged and destroyed herself. Search was made, the town was alarmed by the ringing of the church bells, and other indications of an unusual excitement were manifest. As the search progressed the suspicion of suicide became a conviction. The searchers were upon the street all night and found some portions of the lady's clothing. A little before 7 o'clock, persons searching along the shores of the Schuylkill found the missing invalid's body, and brought it to land. Investigation developed the fact that she had walked out upon the ice, partially disrobed, and thrown herself into the swift current, which carried her over the dam. It was also found that she had early in the evening walked a mile to the Montgomery Cemetery, where her father was interred, had walked about the grave and then gone to the river. The lady had never manifested symptoms of insanity. On the evening of her disappearance a party of lady friends were in the sick-room. She urged them all to take supper, and while they were absent from the room she made her exit. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE SUICIDE OF POLICEMAN RAY, OF BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—The facts brought out to-day in regard to the suicide of Policeman Robert Ray yesterday, show it to be a remarkable case. He went on duty in the morning, and an hour afterward shot himself in the forehead, but the ball did not penetrate the skull, and he cut his throat with a knife. The deed was committed in the yard of a restaurant, and he entered the bar-room with blood gushing from his throat in streams, and, exclaiming to the horrified inmates that he had killed himself, fell dead on the floor. A few weeks ago, while arresting some disorderly characters, one of them struck him on the head with a "billy." Ray took his prisoner to the station-house, where he was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the meantime other ruffians, friends of the accused, swore that the prisoner was not the man who struck Ray, and their testimony was so positive that the Grand Jury found no indictment against him. His friends had used every means of persuasion and threat to induce Ray to withdraw the charge, and when he refused and they got their man off, they, in revenge on Ray, sued out a warrant against him for perjury in swearing to the identity of the prisoner. The mortification suffered by Ray completely broke his spirit. His superior officers had the utmost confidence in him, and endeavored to cheer him up, but he could not be persuaded to resume duty, and from his actions it was shown that the disgrace overshadowed and clouded his reason to such extent that life became unbearable, and he ended his own existence.

THE STEAM-SHIP EDGAR STEWART.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Notwithstanding the denials that have been made of the fitting out of the steam-ship Edgar Stewart for a Cuban filibustering expedition, the vessel is still in charge of Col. Auguero and the Cubans, who have had charge of her for the past two months. Work upon her is going on slowly, and it is still asserted by them that they are preparing for such an enterprise, and are only restrained by lack of funds. The Government authorities maintain their watch upon her, and the Spanish Vice Consul has two detectives in his employ as spies upon the ship, and the movements of those connected with her.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. SOUTHGATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Southgate, of Congress Hall, Saratoga, who was brought to the hospital here seriously injured yesterday, it is ascertained fell from a train on the Hudson River Road just before reaching East Albany. He was able to rise, and after wandering about for some time applied for assistance at the house of a farmer, who brought him to the hospital here by direction of the Police at Greenbush. He rested well last night, and appeared to be in an improving condition to-day.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., Jan. 18.—Emerson J. Parker, a farmer, aged fifty years, residing near Malone, left Whippleville to return home on Thursday night, in a state of intoxication. Not having reached home, search was instituted yesterday and resulted in the finding of his frozen body in an unfrequented road near Whipple, where the deceased had been thrown

ENGLISH TOPICS.

OPENING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW YEAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

With the new year two new journals make their appearance in London; one the *Circle*, devoted to the local news of the metropolis, which, it appears, has hitherto been neglected in favor of news of the United Kingdom, of Europe, and of the world; the other, the *Daily Recorder*, in which particular attention will be paid to commercial, financial, and manufacturing interests. The latter of the two—which is less a new journal than an old one with new developments—may be found useful by American merchants. The former can only find supporters among the petty tradesmen and vestrymen of London and the greater suburbs.

THE NEW YEAR'S PROSPECTS — A DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

The year opens well as regards weather, and such a sunshiny 1st of January as we have today is probably not within the memory—I will not say "of the oldest inhabitant," whose memory must have failed him long ago, but of experienced weather-observers still in possession of their faculties. The news from India as regards the impending famine is, if not good, at least a little better than it has been of late. Money is said to be "easy" in the city, and our relations with foreign powers are so far satisfactory that, we have no immediate "question" on hand in any part of the world. Englishmen still refuse to attach any importance to the Home Rule agitation, partly, no doubt, because they never remember Ireland to have been without an agitation of some kind. Mr. McLaren's attempt to bring forward a Scotch grievance has been received with laughter, in which the Scotch themselves were the first to join; and only diplomatists, "in dispossibility," or permanently retired, can continue to interest themselves in a point just raised at Berlin, whether the position occupied by the newly-arrived Envoy from Roumania is "semi-official" or only "officious." Not being an independent State, but a State tributary to Turkey, Roumania has, of course, no right to be represented abroad at all. But Prince Bismarck has a strong desire to be kept very well informed as to all that takes place on the Danube; and, as Roumania likes the idea of maintaining a sort of Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, it has been arranged that a Roumanian agent shall reside in the Prussian capital. He will not be regarded as a member of the diplomatic body, nor can he be formally received either at court or at the Foreign Office; but it is understood that he may have an audience of Prince Bismarck when he wants it, or when Prince Bismarck wants it; and he is the bearer of regular credentials from the Roumanian Government, so that on the part of his own people he will, at least, speak as one having authority. A somewhat injudicious attempt is said to have been made by a well-known English member of Berlin society, correspondent of one of our most widely-circulated morning papers, to get the Roumanian agent, with whom he happened to be personally acquainted, received at the English Embassy. Lord Odo Russell, with all his courtesy, could not entertain such an idea for a moment. Neither officially, nor semi-officially, nor officiously, nor even in his private character, could he consent to the Roumanian gentleman's presenting himself. If the unrecognized Envoy merely desired to make the acquaintance of Lord Odo Russell he would have nothing more to do than to get himself presented by the Turkish Minister. That, however, would amount to a recognition of the very fact so unpalatable to the Roumanians, that Roumania is still in some sort the vassal of Turkey. Lord Odo Russell, by the way, was the last man whom a diplomatist without an official position should have proposed to call upon. For years his Lordship was unofficial representative of England at Rome, and he may be expected to knew precisely what is due, and what is not due, to a gentleman holding just such a post as he himself filled. Unimportant as the whole matter may be, it will be at least interesting, and of some value as an indication, to see what sort of demeanor will be adopted toward the Roumanian agent by Russia and Austria.

PRUSSIA AND RUSSIA.

It would be a great help to political critics, and, above all, to political prophets, if it were only possible to determine one little point in connection with recent doings on the Continent, whether United Germany, with Prussia at its head, may be looked upon in the light of a barrier against Russia, or, as Mr. Urquhart will have it, in that of Russia's advanced guard. Neither one nor the other it may be said, but as an enemy or an ally of Russia according to circumstances. The question is discussed by the journals in all sorts of ways, with all sorts of different conclusions, none of which are valuable—the arguments invariably starting from the imperfectly known to end in the unknowable. Just at present, however, people in England do not praise or condemn Prussia in proportion as they consider her an obstacle or a help to the progress of Russia, but rather as they approve or disapprove of her anti-Catholic and supposed pro-Protestant policy. As usual, the facts of the case are not regarded, and almost every one is misled by a false analogy. In England the battle between the State and the Catholic Church took the form of a religious reformation; and Prince Bismarck's English supporters insist on regarding his persecution of the religious orders as a sort of evangelical movement against priest-craft—akin to the evangelical movement which, of course, did take place in Germany before the Reformation was entered upon in England, I should not be astonished if, at the meeting about to be held at St. James' Hall, with Earl Russell in the chair, a penny subscription were started with the view of purchasing for the German Chancellor an enormous Bible. Meanwhile Prince Bismarck's policy doubtless recommends itself to Lord Russell as reminding him of his own policy in connection with the Ecclesiastical Titles bill. It has probably occurred to Lord Russell that he also is a Bismarck on a small scale, and that had it been possible to carry out the provisions of the said bill, he would have found himself engaged in just such a struggle as Prince Bismarck is engaged in at this moment. By the law of England, Henry Edward Manning has no right whatever to call himself "Archbishop of Westminster." But, as he persists in so styling himself, what is to be done? It would be impossible to prosecute him for such an offense, because, once convicted, it would be impossible to punish him. A very distinguished peer, who has held the post of Ambassador, who has been Governor of one of our Indian presidencies, and who ought now, as many think, to be Governor General of India, was particularly requested to take part in the St. James' Hall meeting. He refused, however; but on the ground that Bismarck, theoretically speaking, is in the wrong, but because the line of action Bismarck has taken up cannot be carried out without recourse being had to persecution. In England we could at this moment proceed against Archbishop Manning as the Prussian Government has proceeded against Archbishop Ledochowski. But when Archbishop Manning had been fined and condemned to pay the expenses of the suit instituted against him, it would be impossible to make him pay. It would be impossible, for instance, to seize his goods, and still more impossible to throw him into prison. Not knowing, therefore, where it might lead them, the Government wisely resolved never to enter upon such a course at all. Under the circumstances it might have been as well, perhaps, never to have passed, never, indeed, to have proposed, the bill against the assumption in England of ecclesiastical titles by foreign priests; and it will be on this head that it will be interesting to hear what Earl Russell may still have to say.

PARLIAMENT—THE MUSICAL SEASON.

Soon after Lord Russell's meeting in favor of what some consider religious liberty, others religious persecution, Parliament will open. On the 1st of March the semblance of a musical season will begin, Mr. Carl Rosa and Mme. Parepa-Rosa having arranged to give the first of a series of operatic representations in the English language on the evening of that day at Drury Lane Theatre. The Parepa-Rosa performances will be followed by the ordinary annual performances of Mr. Mapleson's Italian company, for which the manager hopes to find a permanent home at the end of the approaching season, either at her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, rebuilt, but not yet reopened, or (as is now said) at the Albert Hall. The Albert Hall is probably the finest concert hall in existence; but no orchestra of less than about two hundred performers has much chance of making itself heard, nor any chance at all of making its effect felt, beneath so lofty a dome, in the midst of so vast an area. The ordinary operatic orchestra of eighty performers will be nowhere in such a building, which was originally constructed with a view to great musical festivals like the one celebrated every three years at the Crystal Palace in honor of Handel. Suitable, however, or not, it is very probable, now that Lord Dudley, the proprietor of her Majesty's Theatre, refuses to come to terms in respect to that house, that at least an experiment will be made with operatic performances at Albert Hall. In that case, London, which for years, indeed for centuries past, has been "sloping slowly toward the west," will suddenly find its western limit extended as far as Kensington Gore, and Kensington, in the immediate neighborhood, will be all but an integral part of the metropolis.

A SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES.

A curious action is about to be tried in which the defendant will be the *Times* newspaper. The plaintiff is a Mr. Poles, who, during the Commune was one of that journal's Paris correspondents, and who now claims damages for "wrongful dismissal," and also for libel. The alleged libel consists in the *Times* having given publicly the reasons for which it declined to continue its correspondent's services. He had been accused of endeavoring to profit in a base manner by the fact that some papers of a compromising nature belonging to M. Thiers had fallen into his hands. S. E.

CALIFORNIA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—HEAVY RAINFALLS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The steamer Costa Rica, which has been thoroughly repaired, sailed for Panama at noon yesterday. She took the greater portion of the cargo of the steamer China. The steamer Colorado, due here on Tuesday last, has not yet arrived.

Senator Hagar will leave for Washington in a few days.

There has been a heavy fall of rain throughout the interior of the State, with destructive gales in several localities. A heavy gale prevailed here last night, doing considerable damage to houses, &c., in the suburbs, but none to the shipping in the harbor. Reports show that the small-pox is still decreasing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in a two-story wooden building, located between the railroad and Duluth street, in Lowell, Mass., occupied by Litchfield & Edwards, commission merchants in flour and country produce. Insurance $4,000, which will probably cover the loss.

The Ax and Edge-Tool Manufacturing Works of Sheehan, Jones & Co., Cohoes, N. Y., were entirely destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $12,000 on building and tools, which belonged to the stockholders of the old Ten Eyck Manufacturing Company. Sheehan, Jones & Co.'s loss is $6,000; uninsured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Jacob Zoll, aged twenty, was drowned yesterday, while skating on a pond in Baltimore.

The United States steamer Wyoming arrived at Aspinwall, N. G., on the 1st inst., from Key West.

Andrew Smart, a bricklayer, fell from a scaffold on Saturday, in New-Haven, Conn., and died Saturday night, having fractured his skull.

The Great Britain, steam-ship, made her last passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in fifty-seven days. This is one of the fastest—not the fastest—on record.

The English Government has been notified of the shipment of arms and ammunition from Bristol for the use of the Ashantees. Who will say that the British people are not free?

James McMann, a boatman from Baltimore, attempted to kill a man, without provocation, by cutting his throat with a knife in a bar-room in Crisfield, Md., on Saturday night.

George W. Reed, a boatman, set fire to the jail at Crisfield, Md., on Saturday night, and escaped, with all the inmates except one, who was shot and wounded by the bailiff, who arrested him.

Roger Sherman Whitney, eleven years old, son of Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, while skating on Mill River on Saturday afternoon, broke through the ice and was drowned. His body was recovered on Sunday morning.

Mr. Arthur S. Simpson, of the firm of A. S. Simpson & Brothers, ship-builders, and proprietors of the dry-dock at the foot of Christian street, Philadelphia, died yesterday in that city, aged forty-seven years, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was head of the firm for twenty years, succeeding his father. He was also a prominent Mason and a member of the Union League.

PILOT-BOAT WRECKED.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The pilot-boat Ella, (No. 1,) in going down Boston Harbor on Saturday night, was swept ashore by the drift ice near Spectacle Island, and, striking against rocks, stove a hole in her bottom, and filled with water. All hands got ashore in a small boat, and were subsequently brought up to the city.

COMANCHE INDIANS RAIDING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Capt. Wykoff, of the United States Army, who has arrived here from Fort Concho, Texas, reports that on Monday last, while at Fort Griffin, he learned that Comanche Indians had just raided upon a settlement in that vicinity, and had driven off fifty horses. Troops had gone in pursuit. Capt. Wykoff also reports that there are Indians about the Staked Plain Reservation, and it was believed that they were on a raid.

CONNECTICUT.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

In a recent letter on the political situation in Connecticut, I presented certain facts which showed very conclusively that the Republican Party had not in several years had a better opportunity to carry the State than in the coming campaign. A united organization and hearty work being, of course, essential to success. Since the appearance of that letter the *Courant*, of this city, in a strong, earnest, and really hearty editorial, has urged the nomination for Governor of Hon. Henry B. Harrison, of New-Haven. The *Post*, also of this city, very promptly and cordially seconded the nomination, and since then every Republican paper in the State has expressed a favorable opinion upon it, excepting only the two journals published in the City of New-Haven. These latter, at the very outset, attempted to make it appear that Mr. Harrison's name was suggested for selfish purposes—though there was never anything farther from the truth—and they presented the matter in such a light as to so impress Mr. Harrison himself, if that were possible, that he could not accept the nomination without a sacrifice of self-respect. As it has appeared that the nomination, though it proceeded from Hartford, has certainly been accepted in good faith in every part of the State, and that there is unquestionably a very earnest and honest desire that he should accept, these two papers have ceased to throw cold water on the movement, and for the past week have copied many of the favorable words said about Mr. Harrison by the press of the party generally. This would indicate that Mr. Harrison has decided to become the nominee—a decision which would give very great satisfaction—though as yet there is no authentic information on that point. Many rumors prevail that he will not accept, and it is given out in one of the newspaper offices in New-Haven that he has already written a letter declining, and that the editor is concealing it for future purposes, in order to demoralize the party by keeping up for the present the appearance that he will accept, and then at the eleventh hour producing the letter, and forcing the party, without preparation or much consideration to take up a new man. I place no faith in this report, as Mr. Harrison would not permit a letter of declination to be thus scandalously used. But in view of the fact that an uncertainty exists as to his purpose, and as the convention will meet about three weeks hence, the question of his acceptance ought to be settled right away, and the New-Haven papers have it in their power to do a wise thing by giving the people of the State the desired information. If he will not accept, then I have no doubt Col. William Fitch, of New-Haven, will, and he is already urged by leading citizens of that city. He is a popular man, and would make a very desirable candidate. But, all things considered, Mr. Harrison is more available, as public opinion drifts so strongly toward him, and, good republican that he is, he ought not to resist the almost unanimous call of his party friends.

One significant thing about Mr. Harrison's candidacy is that it is opposed by the entire Democratic press of the State. Somehow they seem to feel that if he is to oppose their own candidate, Gov. Ingersoll, right in the City of New-Haven, their hold upon the State is gone, and they take, it must be confessed, a very sensible view of it. The present Governor, with either Harrison or Fitch running against him, cannot be re-elected. He would find it difficult to secure a respectable majority in New-Haven, where he had nearly four thousand majority last year. The Democrats have the best reason in the world for desiring the nomination to go to some other part of the State.

The opposition have counted on aggressive material for campaign purposes on party developments in Washington this Winter, but the opening has not been an encouraging one. There is no consolation in the "back-pay" business, and even the Chief Justiceship does not afford anything approaching richness. Once, and not many years ago, mistakes at Washington, or even advanced legislation there, on the eve of our State election were damaging to the party in power; but then the newspaper organs of the party were more subservient than they now are, and their lack of independence and dash gave the Democrats a power for aggressive work that helped them. Now the Republican papers—led by THE TIMES—direct the party instead of being led by it; the politicians are the servants, in fact, of the people, and the people are represented by the newspapers. Mr. Cox said truly, the other day, that there was no longer any occasion for public grievances to find expression through petitions to Congress—the press reflects public opinion; and that was not a bad one attributed to President Grant, that he would not nominate a Chief Justice on Friday "as it would give the newspapers their croaks at the nominee before the Senate could act on Monday, and that would kill any man in America!" The power of the press is no greater than it ever was; the difference is in the conscientious boldness of intelligent editors who make a right use of its power. It is one of those things which the Democratic organs have never discovered, and probably never will; and they fail to see that the Republican Party gives the best evidence of its strength and permanence in its survival of honest criticism; in the condemnation by its own friends of its mistakes and errors; and in its adhesion, after all, to true principles as against the bad, whether in its own or in Democratic platforms or public efforts.

The Democrats of Connecticut have much more grief in store for them in the coming campaign than any of their leaders are willing to admit. Their State Convention, which is to be held on the 3d of February, will be harmonious no doubt, outside of the quarrels of a double delegation from New-Haven; the old ticket will be placed in the field, and there will be a show of harmony sufficient, probably, to inspire the uninitiated with hope. But beyond all this, in the squabble to secure members of the Legislature favorable to the nomination of one of the several candidates for United States Senator, trouble will begin and demoralization will follow. I say with some definite knowledge of the inside movements of the Democracy that they have very little hope of either carrying the State or the Legislature if the Republicans act with ordinary prudence and sagacity. The result of the campaign will depend altogether on the united and harmonious efforts of our friends.

RUMORED DROWNING OF TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS WHILE SKATING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A special dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., says a report is current there that while a party of people were skating on the river at Burr Oak, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, one person broke through, and the rest of the party, twenty-seven or twenty-eight in number, going to the rescue, all broke through and were drowned. The report, however, lacks confirmation, and no particulars are given.

EXPLOSION OF A FURNACE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—By an explosion at Dunbar furnace, fifty miles from here, last Thursday, one man was instantly killed, his head being blown a distance of twenty feet from his body. The receiver was blown to pieces, some of which were sent a distance of a quarter of a mile. The roof of the casting-house was blown off.

THE WINDOW-GLASS-BLOWERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—The strike of the window-glass-blowers against a reduction of wages, which has been going on for some time, is now supposed to be at an end, and manufacturers will resume operations in a short time.]

MURDER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Edward Berry, a barkeeper, and Charles Jones, an oyster shucker, both colored, disputed this afternoon over shutting a pair of cocks, and agreed to settle the difficulty with a fist-fight. While thus engaged, Jones drew a large knife and stabbed Berry three times in the back, one cut penetrating the lung. The wounded man died in ten minutes. During the excitement caused by the deed, the murderer escaped, and up to a late hour had not been arrested.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to receive a deputation to urge the claims of women to the suffrage.

The King of Bavaria has just conferred on M. Richard Wagner, the composer, the order of Maximilian for Science and Art.

The Princess Pierre Bonaparte has opened a dress-maker's establishment in Bond street, London. She recently visited Paris to make purchases.

Scandal is again busy about the Grand Duke Alexis. It is now reported that he has been married to the niece of the Russian Minister at Berlin.

The German Minister at War has ordered the immediate destruction of the present fortifications of Cologne, and the erection of a new girdle of forts round that city.

Special prayers were offered up on Christmas Day in the garrison churches throughout the United Kingdom for the officers and men engaged in the Ashantee expedition.

In some of the public schools in England the teaching of telegraphy has been tried with much success. Instruments are lent by the Government, and the children learn very rapidly.

The Portuguese Government have abolished the Macao coolie trade. This measure causes great excitement, as it will have the effect of depriving a large number of Portuguese and Chinese of employment.

A "Life of Washington" in Japanese, consisting of forty-four volumes, illustrated, has just been published in Yeddo. Washington is represented in the costume of the present time, with a mustache, a cane, and a Skye terrier.

The fusion of the two Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha has at last taken place. Hitherto each duchy possessed a separate Diet. A commission of twenty-one members has been chosen, who will arrange the affairs in common of both duchies.

The *John Bull* states that the life of the late Bishop Wilberforce has been undertaken by the Archbishop of Dublin; the political career of the late Prelate, especially the record of his influence with the Aberdeen Ministry, being reserved for another volume under another editor.

The Duke of Wurtemburg, who is a Field Marshal in the Austrian Army, delivered a lecture the other day, on Central Asia, to the garrison of Prague, in which he stated that it is the interest both of England and of Austria, in view of the progress of Russia in Asia, to connect Kurrachee with Constantinople by a line of railway.

The late Queen Dowager of Prussia has left all the works of art accummulated by King Frederick William IV., her consort, which constitute a valuable and highly interesting collection to her brother-in-law, the present Emperor. They would otherwise probably have been lost to Berlin and removed to Bavaria.

In the course of a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Frank Buckland a remarkable statement was made. There is in the Zoological Gardens a Chimpanzee named "Joe," an ape of extraordinary intellect. Mr. Buckland states that the teacher in a deaf and dumb school has offered to teach the monkey to speak. The offer should certainly be accepted.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on the part of the Grand Duchess Marie and himself, has accepted an invitation to a ball, to be given by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress in honor of the approaching royal marriage. It will probably take place about the middle of March; an arrangement which will enable American citizens to reach London in time.

The "Catholic Union of Great Britain" are preparing to convoke a great public meeting of Roman Catholics under the presidency of the Duke of Norfolk, to express sympathy with their co-religionists in Germany. This meeting will be held at the earliest possible date after that announced for the 27th inst. at St. James' Hall under the presidency of Earl Russell.

The English cricketers who won so many easy victories in America, have been beaten in their first game at Melbourne, by a team of eighteen. The Victorians in the first innings, scored 267, against 110 on the English side, and ultimately won the match in one inning, by 20 runs. It is more than probable, however, that most, if not all, of the victorious team were Englishmen.

New-Year's Day in Paris was observed with the due ceremonial rejoicings and State congratulations. With a full official retinue, Marshal MacMahon, accompanied by all the Ministers and a brilliant staff, called on the President of the National Assembly, being escorted on the way by a squadron of cavalry. Afterward he received the Corps Diplomatique and the public functionaries.

A Valparaiso letter in the *Panama Star* says: A few days ago the Dominican friars at Conception caused a copy of the *Democracia*, a Liberal paper, to be stuck to a pillar of the church, in close proximity to the holy water font, and the congregation was instructed to sprinkle the heretical sheet, which was accordingly done, it is hoped to the edification and purification of all concerned.

A few weeks ago there was a riot at Cologne on the occasion of the Old Catholic priest Paffrath proceeding to administer extreme unction to a dying Old Catholic. The Police interfered, and arrested several persons, who have now been tried before the Court of Correctional Police at Cologne. Two men were sentenced to four weeks' and one to seven days' imprisonment; the fourth prisoner, a lady, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, and the fifth, a boy, discharged.

Another important work on political economy is promised—this time by Prof. Cairns. Among other subjects treated of in the volume will be the doctrine of value, the relations of labor and capital, with an investigation into the power of strikes to influence wages, the functions of trades unions, &c. The volume will also contain an examination of the principles of international trade, and, in connection with this, a criticism of protectionist theories as advanced by American writers.

A valuable antiquarian discovery has been made near Bournemouth, on the farm of Mr. Robert Hare. He states that eighty-six urns, many of them containing portions of human bones, have been dug up. A portion of the mound where they were found has not yet been removed. The urns are, in Mr. Cox's opinion, Roman, but a few persons who have already visited the spot think they must be ancient British. Only one of the urns has been secured in even tolerable preservation. They are found only six inches or eight inches below the surface, and are about two feet deep. They quickly crumble to pieces on being removed, but if exposed to the air for a time they become hardened.

The executors of the late Charles Dickens, with the sanction of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, have just erected to his memory in Rochester Cathedral a handsome brass tablet on the wall of the south-west transept, under the monument to Richard Watts, a local benefactor. The tablet records the dates of the birth and death of the deceased, that he is buried in Westminster Abbey, and that the tablet is erected "to connect his memory with the scenes in which his earliest and his latest years were passed, and with the associations of Rochester Cathedral and its neighborhood, which extend over all his life."

The statement of the ship-building trade on the Clyde during the year now ended shows highly satisfactory results. The number of vessels built has decreased during the last three years, but the amount of tonnage is greater, a fact which proves an increase in the size of the vessels. This year the aggregate tonnage launched is 37,500 tons above 1872, 65,300 tons above 1871, and 71,700 tons above 1870. The foreign services for which the larger vessels have been built are the following: East India trade, 26; China, 15; South America, 18; New-York, 20; Canadian, 1; Spanish, 3; Mediterranean, 7; Russian, 6; Dutch, 6; Australian, 10.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

GEN. DOMINIQUEZ TO MOVE AGAINST THE CARLISTS—FATAL FALL OF A VIADUCT—NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—Gen. Dominiquez has been appointed to the command of the Central Army operating against the Carlists.

The railway viaduct at Toquella fell yesterday, and thirty-three workmen were killed.

The publication of three more newspapers of this city has been suspended by the Government.

THE NUMANCIA RETURNING TO CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The iron-clad Numancia has sailed from Mers-el-Kébir for Cartagena, convoyed by the Victoria and Carmen.

GERMANY, FRANCE AND ROME.

INDIGNATION EXCITED IN ROME AND PARIS BY COMMENT OF THE BERLIN GAZETTE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The threatening article in the *North German Gazette*, last week, on the policy of France with regard to Papal questions, excites uneasiness and indignation in Rome and Paris.

L'Opinion Nationale says: "Notwithstanding their recent success, the Prussians are still ignorant of that nobleness which refrains from insulting the conquered."

MARINE DISASTER.

THE MINNUHHA WRECKED—TEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5 A. M.—The Minnuhha, from Calao, for Dublin, has been lost off the Scilly islands. Ten of her crew were drowned.

THE COAL MINERS.

AN EXTENSIVE AND PROTRACTED STRIKE FOR

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLAR PHYSICS. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F. R. S. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

The remarkable progress that has been made quite recently in our knowledge of the sun, and especially the startling nature of the beautiful discoveries that characterise it, give to the whole subject a degree of popular interest which no branch of scientific inquiry has attained since the early announcements of the modern geologist. At the present moment this interest is being still more intensified in this country by the admirable lectures of another English astronomer who has come among us. It is, therefore, with the greater satisfaction that we accept the appearance of this book as furnishing an agreeable medium for examining the latest discoveries upon so attractive a subject, and for obtaining a clear conception of some of the wonders that modern appliances are exposing to our view in the solar orb.

Out of a comparatively small beginning, Mr. Lockyer's work grew in his hands till we have in it a very complete treatise, in a shape at once popular and scientific, upon the subject as it is measured by the most advanced knowledge at the present day. The author has at various times during several years contributed papers to the Royal Society, and to various magazines and journals. He also at one time delivered a series of lectures on the sun at the Royal Institution. All of these he collected together, revised them, polished them, added to them, and then altering their tone to adapt them to the public requirements, and welding them into a continuous narrative, he sends them forth, with an abundance of excellent illustrations, in the form of this goodly volume. In the first portion he has supplied us with an account of the inquiries that have been made into the physical constitution of the sun with special reference to recent stereoscopic researches, and in the second he publishes for the first time some valuable communications made to the Royal Society of London and the French Academy of Sciences. These last are enriched with copious notes, and will have more attraction for the specially scientific reader, detailing, as they do, a number of researches and observations, together with a vast mass of important scientific data in connection with them. It is in the first portion, therefore, that the general reader will be most entertained. The opening chapter of this is framed upon one of the lectures delivered before the Royal Institution upon the question, "What is a Sun?" and sketches very succinctly the various steps by which our information on the subject increased from earliest periods down to the time of Sir William Herschel. The telescopic appearance of the sun, and the developments made through the medium of our best instruments, is then followed out and made to lead on to an admirable paper originally supplied to *Macmillan's Magazine*, entitled "The Place of Life in a Universe of Energy." In the production of this the author had the aid and cooperation of Dr. Balfour Stewart, and it is one which merits careful perusal. When written, in 1868, the views set forth had somewhat the character of novelty. At any rate, they were not as generally understood and appreciated as they now are. Nevertheless, the conservation and dissipation of energy is a subject that cannot be too frequently put before us, pointing as it does to the explanation of some of the most startling phenomena in nature. Briefly, to indicate one of the destinations to which it leads, we have the several hypotheses of life itself. Mr. Lockyer enumerates these, but while showing that they must be reduced to two only, he does not enter at all upon the task of deciding between them. Nor could he have done so in relevancy to the subject-matter of the work. The first of these hypotheses is the materialistic—that which denies the existence of life as a principle apart from matter—while the other allows the existence of an independent principle, but assumes its action to take place through the medium of a machine of infinite delicacy, so that by a primordial impulse of less than any assignable amount a finite and visible outcome is produced. How this latter view is related to a consideration of the phenomena witnessed in the sun, and to the connection of the phenomena with certain conditions in the planetary system, is a point which may advantageously be examined under Mr. Lockyer's guidance.

But that portion of his work which will probably have the first interest is also that in which his admirable descriptive and explanatory powers are best exhibited. To the spectroscope we are indebted for all the wondrous light that has of late been shed upon the constitution of the sun. No power ever placed in the control of man has given him so deep an insight into the mighty secrets of the universe as the little instrument whose value was but inadequately perceived by Sir Isaac Newton. It is well, in order to show how much may depend upon very small conditions, to mark the nature of the step that occupied a century and a quarter after the discovery of the laws of refrangibility. Newton's experiments with the prism were made upon a ray of light passing through a round hole in a shutter into a dark room. If that plan had been persisted in the spectroscope would still have been unknown. But at the beginning of the current century Dr. Wollaston experimented by using a narrow slit instead of a round hole, and at that moment a new series of the most extraordinary developments burst upon the scientific world. Appearances which to Newton had been impossible now became prominently visible, and in a few years philosophers found that in the simple prism they had an instrument which would tell them the construction of the heavenly bodies. For, although the spectroscope in its most perfect form is a combination of several contrivances to give an increase of power and adaptability to purposes of observation, the principle is the same in all its primary simplicity. How this degree of perfection has been obtained, the steps by which it was successively reached, and the full applicability of the spectroscope to its most recent form, are fully explained by Mr. Lockyer in all details and with admirable perspicuity. Without such information it is next to impossible to comprehend the merits of this instrument, however much the mind may be impressed by the magnitude of its demonstrations. But with it the application of spectrum analysis becomes a subject of passing interest, and the nature of conclusions arrived at concerning the construction of the sun and other heavenly bodies is readily comprehended.

In justice to the author of this work, it must be stated that it is to him we owe much of what we know concerning the sun. As an investigator he is careful, industrious, accurate, and original, and his labors have borne much practical fruit. To him we are indebted for the first elucidation that was given through the spectroscope upon a difference of opinion that for some time divided the scientific world of England and France. The spots on the sun were the subject of the difference. In England it was represented that a spot is dark because the solar light is absorbed by a cool, non-luminous, absorbing atmosphere pouring down thereon to the visible surface of the sun. In France it was held that the spot is dark because it is a hole in the photosphere, and the feebly luminous and, therefore, radiating interior gases of the sun are there alone visible. The spectroscope in Mr. Lockyer's hands furnished the strongest testimony in favor of the English theory [illegible] gaseous radiation. How this result was attained, what the appearances were which displayed themselves under the spectroscope and led to the conclusion, are given at length, but are not capable of abbreviation. The chapter must be read in its entirety to appreciate the highly-instructive and interesting nature of the investigation.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to particulars of the eclipses of 1869, '70, and '71, including the results of American as well as of English observations, and in a recapitulation of the collected data of three years' work with the newest means at disposal, Mr. Lockyear supplies an answer to the question with which he started, so far as an answer can at the present moment be supplied. *Solar Physics* must rank as one of the most complete as well as one of the most entertaining scientific works that have recently been submitted to the public. We use the term "entertaining" advisedly. For, although Mr. Lockyear's book is, in all respects, worthy of the author's elevated position in the ranks of scientific men, it is written in a style at once so pleasing and seductive that the reader, after a careful perusal of the first portion only, will probably experience a feeling of surprise at the wide field of inquiry through which he has been led, and at the multitudinous array of facts which he has gathered while in the genial company of his guide.

HISTORY AND DIRECTORY OF YATES COUNTY, containing a sketch of its original settlement by the Public Universal Friends, the Lessee Company, and others, with an account of individual pioneers and their families; also of other citizens, including church, school, and civil history, and a narrative of The Universal Friend, her society and doctrine. By STAFFORD C. CLEVELAND, editor of the *Yates County Chronicle*. Penn Yan, N. Y. 1873.

We must admire Mr. Cleveland's patience. Here is a volume of 766 pages, of intense interest, no doubt, to the country people whose names are in it, and who expect thereby to inherit, in a mundane sense, immortal fame. And we are promised another volume before the great work of doing justice to the denizens of Yates County can be completed! Editing a weekly paper leaves, it is true, much leisure time which, perhaps, might be worse employed than even in routing up our neighbors' antecedents with a view to publication, but we are prone to think how great a blessing it is that there is not in every village an editor with prying and exploring propensities similar to those of Mr. Cleveland. Whether or not this result of his labors will be of any value 500 years hence, we cannot at present say, and we do not care to venture a prediction. At present we are not at all persuaded that the author might not have passed his leisure more profitably.

SCHOOL HARMONIST, for schools of all grades, institutes, festivals, and social gatherings. By J. ZUNDEL and E. J. RYAN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Music and singing in the public schools need a much higher cultivation than either has yet received. One of the reasons why musical voices are so rarely to be found in these schools is due solely to improper care. Overstraining a young voice is not teaching the child to sing. Harsh screaming at the full power of the lungs is not singing; and we should like to see the fact more generally attended to. The *School Harmonist* will not remedy the evil—that must be left to the teachers—but it is a well-arranged and copious selection of songs which teachers will find very useful, and it is well worthy their adoption. Under the head of elementary instruction there are some useful hints, and the songs comprise every possible variety, including many of the most popular.

A DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., LL.D., late Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, &c. A new edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised by RICHARD J. DUNGLISON, M. D. Philadelphia: HENRY C. LEA. 1874.

The first edition of this work has been before the profession for more than thirty years. During that time, however, so many changes and advances have been made in the science of medicine, that an amended dictionary became necessary. This the present editor has supplied, and although we find several places in the work where a little further emendation would still be desirable, it must be pronounced a volume well nigh indispensable to the physician, and all who have to do with the dispensation of medicines or the treatment of disease.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Notes on the Book of Exodus.* New-York: R. Carter & Co.

—*The King's Stratagem.* London: Trubner & Co.

—*Thwarted.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*The Morning Star.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*A Very Young Couple.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*The Bishop and Nannette.* New-York: Thos. Whittaker.

—*Life: A Book for Young Men.* New-York: T. Whittaker.

—*Healing Waters of Israel.* New-York: R. Carter & Bros.

—*Harvard University Catalogue.* 1873-74.

—*A Self-made Woman.* New-York: S. R. Wells.

—*Notes on Exodus.* Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Heffelfinger.

—*Conquest of Mexico.* Vols. I. and II. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.* New-York: Robert Coddington.

M. DORE.

M. Edmond About writes of M. Gustave Doré in the *Athenæum*: "*L'Espagne* of Baron Ch. Davillier is the worthy pendant of the *Rome* of M. Francis Wey. The book of M. Davillier is enriched by 300 engravings, after designs by Gustave Doré. You know Doré. He is at least as popular in London as in Paris. To me, who have never lost sight of him since he was scrawling his first sketches on exercise-books at the College Charlemagne, these illustrations of Spain seem among his best productions, among those in which he is absolutely himself. It has been at once the good and the evil fortune of this strange genius to have succeeded too soon. He was still *en rhétorique* when Philipon, the publisher, brought out his first work, an album of caricatures of the labors of Hercules. The public found in it such cleverness, such good humor, and such astonishing facility with the pencil, that they adopted the child—and one saw, incredible prodigy, an artist of seventeen earning his bread! From the moment of his début Doré had nothing but success, and success of more than one sort, for nature has been bountiful to him. He played the violin like a laureate of the Conservatoire; he sang with a beautiful *tenorino* voice in such a way as to deserve the applause of Rossini; he was as great an athlete as the most muscular undergraduate of Oxford or Cambridge. His genial and loyal character disarmed envy; while his private life under his mother's roof wins universal esteem. In one word, ever since his five and twentieth year, his life, unique in its character, has been one long triumph, cheered by an incessant toil, happy, easy, and *coulant de source*. We Frenchmen are styled capricious, yet we have never tired of his works; we have never even shown ourselves satiated; we have never found that the author produces enough. Publishers of prints, of journals, of books, have not for one moment ceased plaguing him. I have seen him over and over again finish a design on wood while the publisher's messenger was waiting at the door. The misfortune is, that this rapid production under pressure ever since he began his career has not left him time to complete the studies which make great masters. The public expected other things of him than marvelous sketches. They laid him under an injunction, so to say, to undertake vaster and more finished works, but have not left him the time necessary. That is why I prefer his living and sparkling studies of Spain to the large designs in the Dante and Bible, where we don't find Michael Angelo or Doré either."

THE CAIRO AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.

In reference to the alleged bankruptcy of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad in failing to meet the interest due to the contractors, Messrs. Winslow and Wilson, it is claimed on the part of the railroad company that instead of being indebted to the contractors they (the contractors) are in reality largely indebted to the company for over-payment of cash [illegible]

COLORADO.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TENTH BIENNIAL SESSION—POLITICAL ASPECTS OF HOUSE AND SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Wednesday, Col., Jan. 7, 1874.

The tenth session of the Territorial Legislature of Colorado convened at this place, the capital, on the 5th inst. The Council, or upper House, consists of thirteen members and the lower House of twenty-six. It was claimed up to the day of organization that the Democrats would have a majority in the upper House of one and in the lower House of two. This seemed quite probable, but the result could not be foretold until the "Mexicans had been heard from." They constitute an odd element in Colorado politics. During the past nine sessions of the Legislature there have been from one to three of them in the Council, and from four to six in the House, representing the southern districts of the Territory. They are seldom elected on party grounds. It is generally Mexican pitted against American. Sometimes, however, two Mexicans are found running against each other, and the different tickets will be known as Independent" and "Citizens'." Their politics are seldom developed until the organization of the Legislature takes place, and then, whichever way one goes they all go. Last year they all went Democratic, and this fact gave great aid and comfort to the opposition. But it was left for the caucus yesterday to develop the fact that, having failed to get some local legislation through the last Legislature, the Mexican members had come up to the capital greatly embittered at their old allies, the Democrats, and were going solidly Republican. As there is one Mexican in the Council and six in the House, this insured a Republican majority in both bodies, the Council standing seven Republicans to six Democrats, and the House of Representatives, sixteen Republicans and ten Democrats. This is the basis on which the organization was effected.

The important offices in the Council are filled as follows: President, Hon. M. W. Stewart, of Las Animas; Secretary, Foster H. Nichols, of Central; Chaplain, Rev. W. Y. Brown, of Denver; Engrossing Clerk, Miss Christina Peabody; Sergeant at Arms, J. R. Ward, of Golden. The President of the Council, Mr. Stewart, is a native of Altoona, Penn., became a resident of Colorado in 1869, has always acted with the Republicans, and was a member of the Ninth Legislature. He was returned to the Council from his district, comprising Greenwood, Bent, and Douglas Counties, without opposition.

The professional complexion of the Council shows three lawyers, one physician, two miners, one miller, one merchant, one stage-driver, one farmer, and three stock-growers. The names of the members of the Council are: First District, H. P. H. Bromwell and Dr. R. G. Buckingham, Denver; Second District, Thomas Sprague, Big Thompson; Third District, Jno. B. Fitzpatrick, Golden; Fourth District, Hugh Butler and H. C. McCammon, Central City; Fifth District, Wm. M. Clark, Georgetown; Sixth District, M. W. Stewart, Las Animas City; Seventh District, George M. Chilcott, Pueblo; Eighth District, Jarius W. Hall, Grant; Ninth District, Daniel L. Taylor, Trinidad; Tenth District, Juan B. Jaquez, Badito; Eleventh District, Lafayette Head, Conejos.

They are, as a rule, able and experienced men, comparing favorably with the Senate of any Western State. H. P. H. Bromwell was formerly a member of Congress from Illinois. George M. Chilcott was a delegate to the Fortieth Congress from Colorado, and has served three terms in the Territorial Legislature. Both of these are Republicans, and are understood to be the candidates for the United States Senate in case Colorado is admitted as a State. Hugh Butler is the Democratic Ex-Mayor of Central, and one of the opposition leaders in the Territory. Major Head is an old plainsman, and has served two or three terms in the Legislature of New-Mexico.

The principal officers of the House are: Speaker, D. H. Nichols, of Boulder; Chief Clerk, Joseph T. Boyd, of Golden; Sergeant at Arms, O. H. Henry, of Boulder; Chaplain, Rev. J. P. Dew, of Denver. Mr. Nichols, the Speaker, known as "the great Indian fighter," is a native of Essex County, Vt. Professionally, the House stands two lawyers, one doctor, two surveyors, one clerk, one miller, one contractor, five miners, two farmers, ten stock-growers, and one merchant.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The message of his Honor, Gov. S. H. Elbert, was delivered to-day in the Guard Hall, the General Assembly meeting in joint session for that purpose, and a large concourse of citizens being present. Gov. Elbert is a son-in-law of Ex-Gov. John Evans, and during the latter's term of office held the position of Secretary of the Territory. He was appointed to his place last Spring upon the resignation of Gov. E. M. McCook, at the earnest petition of large numbers of the citizens of Colorado, and is the sixth Governor of the Territory. This being Gov. Elbert's first message, was an occasion of more than usual interest.

EXCELLENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY.

The document at the outset congratulates the people of the Territory that, notwithstanding there was no levy of tax for the year 1872, and that the tax for 1873 is largely yet uncollected, the reports show an absence of all indebtedness, a decrease of expenditures for the year 1873 as compared with the expenditures of 1872 of $19,315 13, and a balance in the Treasury of $18,172 29. Referring to the practice of Territorial officers using and speculating in the public funds, the Governor says: The salary of these officers should be sufficiently liberal to compensate them fully for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and any loan or other personal use of the public funds should be made a penal offense. Noticing the workings of the Board of Immigration created two years ago and its results, the appropriation of $8,000 for its further needs is recommended. The cost of keeping Territorial prisoners in the Penitentiary at Cañon City during the past two years having reached the rather extravagant sum of $28,981, the Governor recommends some legislation by which the labor of convicts shall defray the expenses of their prosecution, custody, and keeping.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Attention is called to the fact that with only fifty serviceable guns at its command, and a few boxes of cartridges, only one out of five of which will explode, the military establishment of Colorado can hardly be regarded as on a war footing; while the experience of last year—the Cheyenne and Kiowa Indian raids—shows that it is of the first importance that there should be a number of well-organized Militia companies in different parts of the Territory. And to this end it is recommended that more efficient provision be made for the levy and collection of the military poll-tax, heretofore greatly neglected; and, second, that Congress be memorialized to remit our overdraft for arms and munitions under the the act of 1868, now amounting to about $18,000.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO AS A STATE.

The admission of Colorado as a State occupies a large space in the Governor's Message. Facts regarding the growth and products of the Territory, with statistics, are produced, substantially the same as given by your correspondent in a recent article on that subject. The Legislature, with entire unanimity, will memorialize Congress at once for admission, and petitions from the people in all portions of the Territory will at the same time be forwarded to Washington.

INDIAN RELATIONS.

The recent negotiation of the General Government with the Ute nation, by which a portion of their reservation, amounting to 3,000,000 acres, and embracing the rich San Juan mining district, is ceded, calls for the opinion that the treaty, if ratified by the Senate, will work greatly to the advantage of our people by opening to their enterprise and industry an extensive mining country that gives evidence of a marvelous and inexhaustible supply of the precious metals. It also allays the disquiet of the Indians, which had been, to some extent, excited by the occupancy of the country by the whites in advance of the treaty, and averts the threatened disturbances of the peace with the Ute nation. Further discussing Indian affairs, and alluding to the raid of the Cheyennes and Kiowas into the southern part of the Territory last Fall, when depredations were committed upon the smaller settlements and ranches, herds scattered, stock killed, and settlers compelled to flee for safety, the Governor states that as the result of a conference with Gen. Pope, commanding the department, the latter has promised, early in the Spring, to station troops at some point on the Las Animas, between Fort Lyon and Trinidad, so as to prevent the Indians coming into the Territory by that route; also, at or near the head of Horse Creek, in Greenwood County, [illegible] from further depredations, and Colorado will doubtless from this time on be exempted from Indian raids.

EDUCATIONAL—THE CENTENNIAL.

The progress the Territory has made in matters of education is both creditable and encouraging:

Number of school districts in the Territory	248
Number of schools	180
Number of school population	15,509
Number in daily attendance	7,456
Amount paid teachers for the year 1873	$71,238 25
Value of school property	$200,183 46
Total school fund (exclusive of proceeds of bonds)	$127,557 81

A change in the school law is recommended. Towns and cities, now divided into two or more districts, should constitute but one, under the management of one board of Directors. One half of the Directors should be elected annually, the other half holding over, thereby securing to each board the service of experienced members. It is deemed advisable that Colorado be represented in the great Centennial Exhibition, and the Legislature is urged to take the necessary steps to spread before the eyes of the world, upon that interesting occasion, the products of the farms and mines of the Territory. In these two departments of industry there is no reason why Colorado should not compete successfully for supremacy.

THE TERRITORIAL JUDICIARY.

The Governor is of opinion that our Judiciary should be increased from three to five members, and a memorial to Congress changing our organic act so as to allow this, is recommended. Under the present rule our court dockets are crowded with the litigation of a rapidly-increased trade and commerce. Our Judges are overworked, and litigants are delayed and harrased by the necessary continuance of their cases, for want of time to hear them. Concerning the matter of fees, which has become almost a system of robbery in the Territory, inciting a constant scramble for the spoils among all the county officers, from Sheriff down to Justice of the Peace, the latter prompting arrests and making commitments where cases do not exist in order to pocket the fees, and often crushing honest and innocent men by his high-handed authority, the Governor recommends a sweeping reform. The need of this is felt especially in the County of Arapahoe, the most populous in the Territory, where offices are worth from $25,000 per year down, and are often purchased or held by bribery, and the officials constitute a kind of far west "Tammany."

TIMBER CULTURE.

The preservation and growth of timber is a matter of much solicitude in Colorado. Frequently, in the mining districts and among the pineries, fires are purposely set and great damage done. The Governor believes that the carelessness or maliciousness by which entire districts of timber are fired and destroyed, should be visited by penalties far more severe than those now provided by statute, and there should be a standing reward for the apprehension and conviction of all who violate the law in this particular. The encouragement of forest-tree culture is also alluded to, and a communication from certain owners of sheep in the County of Huerfano, representing that they had been disturbed in the quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment of their homes and property; that parties had attacked and killed or scattered their flocks with the proclaimed purpose of driving the sheep owners, with their property from the county. Such a state of affairs has existed in other parts of the Territory, and a law protecting all interests is recommended. The practice of what is termed "jumping" mines on a pretended claim of ownership, as soon as they are proven valuable, has grown to be a serious evil in some of our mining districts, leading to expensive and protracted litigation, and not unfrequently to bloodshed. A law providing additional safeguards to the "possession" of the Governor calls attention to the act of Congress, appproved March 3, 1873: "An act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies," with a view to the two-fold inquiry, in what respect should the act be liberalized by Congress, and what additional encouragement can be given by Territorial legislation. The passage of a law requiring assessors to make collection and returns of agricultural, horticultural, mineral, manufacturing, and stock statistics in the several counties, is recommended.

CATTLE AND SHEEP MEN—MINING INTERESTS.

The Governor calls attention to the conflict which has arisen between the cattle and sheep men in the Territory, and states that he recently received mining property, and affixing a severe penalty for its disturbance by force or violence, will relieve the mining interests of the Territory from great embarrassment. Referring to the advancement of our mining industry, it is observed that the preparation for new and extensive mining operations in districts both old and new are far greater than at any former period, and not only show established faith in the richness of our mines, but augmented vitality in mining as a permanent and remunerative industry. A petition to Congress has been in circulation in different parts of the Territory, and has received several thousand signatures, asking Congress to make the branch mint at Denver a coinage mint. In regard to this, Gov. Elbert urges the Legislature to memorialize Congress, and says, "the expense and risk of shipping our bullion to Eastern markets for coinage, and the consequent delay in receiving returns, is an onerous task on our mining industry, and affects injuriously the entire business of the Territory. The power to convert the products of our mines into coin at home would remove this burden, and its beneficial effects would be felt in all the departments of industrial life."

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

The great agricultural capacities of Colorado are noted at length, and the assertion made that "for three successive years the premium crops of wheat, exhibited at the Territorial Fair, ranged from sixty-seven to seventy-three bushels per acre; potatoes have given from four hundred to six hundred bushels per acre; onions have reached one thousand bushels per acre; a cabbage of eighty-two pounds weight has been sold in the Denver market; those of forty to sixty pounds are plentiful at each annual fair; car loads have been shipped away in which the closely-trimmed heads averaged throughout twenty-three pounds apiece." The matter of irrigation is discussed at length, and laws providing for a thorough system recommended. The Governor asserts that, according to different estimates, Colorado has a water supply sufficient to irrigate from two to six millions of acres. Accepting the lowest estimate as correct, it is sufficient to furnish food for a population of two millions. To turn this water into canals and reservoirs, reclaiming these vast arid acres, is the work of the Government. Its policy has always been one of liberality toward internal improvements. The last Congress appropriated over $6,000,000 for river and harbor improvements for the States east of the Mississippi. On the 15th of October last a convention Trans-Missouri States and Territories, assembled at Denver, and passed a memorial asking for a grant of lands in this behalf. Now, as then, the prayer should be for a direct appropriation of money or the proceeds of sales of public lands, and not for the lands themselves. After reciting arguments substantially the same as given before the Irrigation Convention in October, Gov. Elbert closes the subject and the important portion of his message by saying: "It is not alone a matter of interest to the 125,000 people now here, but of vital concern to the thousands who will annually and indefinitely augment your population, and to whom the richness of your soil, the wealth of your mines, and the charm of your skies extend a perpetual invitation to come and to prosper."

TOOMBS, THE UNRECONSTRUCTED.

Robert Toombs delivered a two-hours' speech in Atlanta on the evening of the 14th inst. in favor of revising the Constitution of Georgia. We have not yet seen a full report of his harangue, but the brief synopsis supplied by the Atlanta *Herald*, which politically sympathizes with him, shows that he talked in his old secession style, and indicates that he is still unwilling to admit that the citizens of Georgia and of New-York occupy the same country. The *Herald* says: "He discarded all the minor reasons which have been urged in favor of remodelling the great fundamental law, and placed himself upon the broad ground that as freemen we had the right to frame our own laws, and the present Constitution was not the law of the people of Georgia, but the work of fools, negroes, and Yankees, forced upon us by the bayonet in obedience to the Reconstruction laws, which not only the honest men *of this country, but likewise of New-York*, had pronounced unconstitutional, revolutionary and void. He defined true government to mean protection to person and property, and its whole function was discharged when it prevents one man from infringing upon the rights of another. He was therefore anxious for a convention, in order that the Legislature of Georgia henceforth and forever, should be restrained from [illegible]

NOTES FROM CALIFORNIA.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE GOLDEN STATE.

THE RAINY SEASON—BUSINESS PROSPECTS—A NEW HOTEL—ATTRACTIONS OF THE COUNTRY—STOCK SPECULATIONS—LAURA D. FAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 9, 1874.

Pluvius has done the decent thing for us, and the clerk of the weather has turned on the shower-bath until we would fain cry "hold your horses," old fel, and "dry up," and give us a chance to put in our crops, for, while you are giving your attention to warming your benumbed fingers, our farmers are watching for a chance to plow, sow, and prepare for the big crop we are promised by the rains that have softened the ground and made things lovely for the future. January is our month for all such work, and about the time you begin to thaw out our crops are far advanced. Already the hills are green with the young grass, and ye gentle bovine beginneth to rejoice in the new and tender shoots that promise to reduce the price of butter, and give the honest milkman's pump a little rest; for in the Fall I have noticed that as the feed gets thin the cows do likewise and the milk follows suit. Our cows are not water-proof, and the earlier stages of the rainy season has a demoralizing effect upon the lacteal product, and the same gets so faint it can't maintain a decent equilibrium, and by sheer weakness settles at the bottom of the pan. Not for several years has the prospect of a prosperous season been so flattering. The rains have supplied the honest miner with water to work his pile of dirt and enable him to pan out the yellow root of all evil, as somebody has falsely termed that very necessary metal, that we are all doing our level best to acquire. Money may be an evil, but it is a greater one not to have any, and I am willing to take the risk of its demoralizing effect upon me. There is a great mistake somewhere in this particular, and it would seem that lucre had a particularly purifying effect upon poor human nature, for I have seen a man when out at the elbows considered a great rascal, and when he acquired the "shekels" suddenly become nigh unto perfection. It is the best foundation to build up character on that ever I struck.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

If we don't have all the money we want the coming year, it will be because we want more than is our due, and perhaps more than we deserve. It looks as if we had got over the "nub," and that California had made a fresh start. To use the favorite phrase, the "outlook" is "bully." The country is settling up fast. Farming lands are in demand, our mines are producing splendidly, and the gentle goose hangeth at an extreme elevation. Your panic did not reach us—never felt it. Hard currency advocates quote our peculiar real money as evidence, and take the occasion to say naughty things of your paper representative. Whether this accounts for the milk in our cocoanut I am not prepared to admit, as I am a greenback man, and think the country would have been ten years in advance in all particulars if we had adopted paper currency at the beginning. I can't say it here without getting into a row, and having to listen to an argument a yard long by some fellow whose pockets are innocent either of paper or coin. Such fellows take it out in talking—breath is cheap, and some of them blow a horn which would put Gabriel to the blush. There has not been a period in ten years when more extensive improvements were in prospect. Hundreds of elegant buildings are planned and only waiting for the cessation of our Winter rains to be pushed ahead, the best proof that money is ready to pay the bills. We are fairly deluged with money, and hardly know what to do with it. I am not included in that category, however, never yet having seen the time I did not know what to do with mine, and, for that matter, other peoples', for I believe the milk of human kindness runneth through my veins to that extent that I could and would, if I could get it, make it fly. I could put a pair of wings unto riches that would send it "kiting." I am not proud, and had just as lief spend money that I did not earn as to spend my own. Some people are born with that sort of constitution, and I have reason to believe that when they were handed out I was at the box-office early.

A NEW HOTEL.

Warren Leland, who can keep a hotel, having seen a man do it, is here, giving his experience and attention to the plans and details of getting up the Grand Hotel, to be built by Wm. Sharon & Co., at the corner of Market street and New, Montgomery. This hotel will be a very respectable country inn. It will cover 94,600 feet of ground, be six stories high, and the intention is to simply make it a perfect hotel. It will cost $1,000,000, and the money will be judiciously and carefully expended in comfort more than show. It will have no small rooms; no little cubbies that oblige one to get on the bed or go out in the hall to shut the door. Everything about it, as far as possible, will be of California manufacture, even to the furniture. It will have a court-yard in the centre and drive-way for carriages, a fountain in the court-yard, and galleries on every story. Here listless young gentlemen, in blue neck-ties, will sit and smoke their cigars, giving the ladies who look down upon them from the galleries above excellent opportunities for studying the soles of their boots—special consideration being given to facilities for the usual American habit of elevating shoe leather to the average angle. All being under glass, as young gentlemen exotics seem best to thrive, it won't make the slightest difference whether school keeps, or whether it rains or shines. In this respect it conforms in arrangement to the Grand Hotel in Paris, but multiplied ten times in space. The Fifth Avenue Hotel covers 40,000 square feet of ground; the Astor House, say 40,000; the Grand Central in Chicago, 58,000. So that when we say ours covers 94,600 we are talking about quite a shanty. It will have 800 rooms, and accommodate 1,200 guests—quite a family to be supplied with tooth-picks. Every room will be well lighted, and the "crowning glory," as the hardshell preacher hath it, is that you won't be taken by the throat on your entrance, and robbed of your shekels; you won't be held up by your heels and robbed of your shekles; you must be held up by your heels and shaken until all your coin falls to the ground, and then be picked up by small boys especially taught. The charges will be $3 per day, and you can get the value in comfort, good living, and grand conceit with yourself for having stopped there; and if I were to tell you that the gentlemen who are building it, (only two or three of them in number,) will pay for it out of their incomes, without touching a dollar of their capital for the period required to construct it, you would say, "All gammon;" but such is the case, and more too. Their united incomes for six months, and less, will build it. So it won't fall through.

CALIFORNIA'S ATTRACTIONS.

The attention of the whole world is being attracted to the climate of California. It is a splendid one for keeping cool in the Summer and warm in the Winter. The variations of temperature are slight, and people can select any temperature they fancy. They can sit on a snow-bank up on the mountains in July, and light a cigar, and if it is a pretty good sized one throw away the stump in Sacramento, and dodge into a clothing store for a gossamer suit. By going fifty miles back from San Francisco a genial temperature can be found, and a man by carrying a thermometer in his hand can be set down just when it fits his case. People can come here and enjoy every known medicinal and chemical waters, from soda to that requiring one hand to hold your nose. At the Geysers you can get about as near the infernal regions as you care to, and if there is any virtue in getting accustomed beforehand it is a first-class institution of that character, a branch at least of the original. The Yosemite of course is always in order. The facilities and comfort of travel for getting there will be greatly improved in the Spring. In short, we are going to do the handsome thing by you next Summer, and what with the best hotels in the world, the best climate, the biggest vegetables, the finest fruit, strawberries till you can't rest, for eight months of the year, and I may say ten, and reasonable charges, why won't you

"Rise up, William Reilly,
And go along with me!"

Warren Leland, who has seen a good many people in his day, and made them "see" him, knows what is trumps, and has been investigating this place pretty thoroughly, told me confidentially to-day that it was a great country. Warren has given our [illegible] said he could get up a better dinner in San Francisco than in New-York or Paris, and he used to give us some mighty good ones for a dollar a head. Marketing is cheaper here too than in New-York, and house-keeping is cheaper, rents less. Three hundred and fifty dollars per month will run a household of say six persons, paying a rent of a hundred dollars per month, the average price of a good house in a good location, and you can't do that in New-York and pay your rents, can you? If you prefer boarding, it is proportionately reasonable. A family of say four persons, with a parlor and two bedrooms, can live at one of our best hotels for the same, and a single man can get board at any of the best hotels, with good room, for $75 per month, and from that down to $50 at the second-class houses, really good hotels, too. You can't complain of that.

MONEY PRODUCTS.

The figuring up of our grand total of the precious metals of which we have record, is seventy-two millions. The grain export amounted to twenty-one millions. We have some good mines, and some of the other sort. Of the former the Crown Point and Belcher are the best. The product of the former was five millions one hundred thousand, of the latter six millions seven hundred and sixty-two thousand. The dividends for the last two years for the two was fifteen millions nine hundred and six thousand. Not bad when we consider that a good portion of the stock is concentrated in the hands of less than half a dozen individuals. The stock of the Crown Point two years ago was selling at $3 per share. It is worth now about $2,000—a healthy advance. Our grape crop was injured by an unprecedented frost late in the season, which reduced the wine product to three millions of gallons. We produced two millions of pounds of beet sugar, and now we have gone extensively into tobacco, and we will soon raise our own cigars. The quality of the tobacco is excellent, and it is claimed that we can raise an article equal to the Cuba. We make nearly all the cigars consumed here from domestic and imported tobacco; twenty-five hundred Celestial gentlemen are kept very busy constructing them, at which they are amazingly expert. Some people object to smoking cigars made by Chinamen, as if it were consistent to be nice about a little matter of that kind when the habit of smoking itself is not above question, and is, some say, decidedly vulgar. Perhaps it is—I think so myself, and in the magnitude of the offensiveness thereof entirely lose sight of the little question as to their construction—and it don't make much difference whether it is Spanish dirt or celestial, and it is a bother to be inquiring into these little matters. Their is more wisdom in those three little words "ignorance is bliss," than in ten pages of the platitude of such old fogies as old Solomon, Ben Franklin, and such like old bores, and for a man to live up to their standard would be to make living at all a matter of sublime indifference. To be *too* good involves a terrible loss of what is most attractive as a very sharp smart lady in good society here remarked, with more point than refinement. To be virtuous is to be happy, but it involves horrible sacrifices. These women are no fools, they know lots; but to my statistics, dry-things as they are some people read them. I omitted to quote our wool product—some six millions—making up a grand total of about one hundred millions of dollars per annum, as the products of the country for 1873, and this year we expect to improve on that. It is not a bad showing for such a limited population, eh?

STOCK SPECULATION.

The boys have had a lively time in stocks recently, and some of them have made lots of money. Everything has advanced, some stocks four and five hundred per cent. The advance is owing to two causes: Firstly, very good indications in several of the old worked-out mines of new bodies of ore. In the Ophir they have struck a vein of black sulphurets that promises well. Again, in Overman, the quality and body of ore continue to improve, and the recent developments in Crown Point and Belcher inspire confidence in all mines in the vicinity, and their values advance proportionately. It is no unusual thing for a stock to be selling for a mere nominal price one day, and by some corner, fancied or real "strike," run up to hundreds. Three months ago, Ophir stock sold as low as $15, and then ran up to $330; Overman, from $8 to $150; Central, $2 to $150, and so we go. All sorts of people deal in stocks. Yesterday I hired a cook and steward for our club shooting scow. He apologized for not coming as soon as agreed by saying he had some business at the board, had just closed out his stocks, making $6,000. I about came to the conclusion that he would soon be hiring me, and to think that that she-devil Mrs. Laura D. Fair should be so lucky firstly to escape deserved hanging, secondly to make $75,000 by the advance in Ophir. She was always a dabbler in stocks. Formerly she had a way of worming the secrets of the underground workings by being sweet upon Superintendents, Directors, &c., but now she goes it blind. It has become necessary now that she should acquire some more substantial capital than her faded charms. She can't trade on those any longer, for her beauty is a thing of the past. She made it tell while it lasted. She was a beautiful syren, who has moved many a man to his destruction; but she is "pizen" now, and always was a seductive "fiend," in blonde ringlets, and yet never a true lady; but, as the community generally is made of men who are not fastidious or discriminating, she passed as one with them. And don't she carry a high head? She came into the street-car yesterday where I was, and I thought, as I looked at her, and noted her airs, if ever a woman was a "she-devil," you are the one. The handle of a silver-mounted pistol (the same she shot poor Crittenden with) peeps out of her pocket, and she looks defiance to man or woman who glances toward her; but it would not be healthy for her to try it on once more. She has spoiled her shooting hereabouts for a time, and game is out of season with her for the present. She has lost her beauty, so that would not save her next time. There is no Sheriff in office now to take her out of jail for moonlight rides and oyster suppers, and pack a jury for her. We have fixed up a ticket that suited us better, and elected it.

A LUCKY MAN.

Speaking of stocks as an example of luck, Finnegan, who keeps a livery stable here, owned the famous trotting mare Princess, whose days of speed and usefulness had passed, and she was only fit for a brood mare. One day, a few months ago, Mr. Flood, the stock operator, offered Finnegan ten original shares of "Consolidated Virginia" stock for her, which Finnegan accepted. The capital stock was watered ten shares to one, giving him 100 shares, worth to-day $100 a share, thus curiously enough bringing the mare up to her original cost to Irwin Davis, Esq., who paid just $10,000 for her eight years ago. I like to see a horse that has been a good one meet with consideration in his old age; and of all the mean, inhuman acts of mankind, the most cruel and barbarous is to turn out to starve and die, or what is worse, suffered to pass into a bottle-dealer's or huckster's hands, a horse that has served you well, and has been worn out in your service. Ingratitude, heathenism, in short, the whole vocabulary of despicable terms is too mild for the greater brute of the two. And just think what a reward for long and faithful services! It always makes me feel like doing serious and permanent damage to such a man; and I know of just such a one, whom I have devoted time and money to defeat on several occasions, because he turned out to starve one of the most noble and gentlemanly horses I was ever acquainted with—for there are gentlemanly horses, and dogs that are eminently so. I number among my acquaintances, that I always stop and talk to, sundry horses, and my circle of dog acquaintances is large and varied; and for respectability and noble qualities it would puzzle me mightily to equal them in the list of my acquaintances that trot around on two legs. People there are who despise dogs, and yet can they instance in the human race nobler qualities than is characteristic of the dog? If you get a black eye in stocks, and, for want of "more wind," (slang for "margin,") are sold out, and climb where the woodbine goeth, and all the world frowns, does your dog go back on you? Won't he wag his tail just as spasmodically as if you were in the corner on Harlem or the pool on Erie and made a couple of hundred thousand? Won't he be just as friendly when you have not a "red" to buy him a bone as if you owned Dexter? "Go to;" when I see a man that don't like dogs I always keep my hand on my pocket-book when in his society; not that it is so valuable, but I can hardly settle in my mind as to the smallness of the sum he would not take. Any gentleman resenting this is referred to my old setter Rex for satisfaction. He don't swallow the pieces he takes out of the calves of legs belonging to people when I say "sic 'em," but he piles them up [illegible]

FLORIDA.

KEY WEST SKETCHES.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE KEY—ITS PRODUCTIONS—SAILORS ASHORE—CAPT. DIXON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

Key West can bear several descriptions, all true, and each a supplement to the other. The whole Key lies flat and low, and is interspersed with pools of water, the chief of which is the Salt Pond. The island is said to be a series of coral reefs which have risen from the sea, although I believe (high geological authority to the contrary) that I have seen quartz outcropping in more than one place hereabouts. The natural growth of the island seems to be a stunted but dense chapparal. Gigantic cactuses form one feature of the vegetable production. While cocoa-nuts, bananas, oranges, guavas, pine-apples, &c., are seen growing in the City of Key West and at other points on the Key, they do not seem to grow without some degree of care and cultivation being bestowed on them. The soil, such as it is, is very shallow in most places, and is chiefly composed of disintegrated coral, with a slight admixture of decayed vegetable matter. Almonds, dates, and the alligator pear grow here, but apples and peaches fail utterly, neither climate, soil, nor the sea water agreeing with them. I believe that I have before said that Key West has no natural springs, wells, or streams of fresh water, and the people are dependent on the rains or on distillation for all their fresh water. Consequently, the cisterns that abound are quite noticeable. They are large tanks, quadrangular in shape, with thick walls of coral-stone and lime, mortar or cement, and are covered in by boarding to keep out dust and other impurities. The rain-water (and luckily for the residents rain falls here frequently and profusely at all seasons) is conducted from the roofs of the houses by gutters and pipes to the cisterns, and is pumped from these reservoirs as needed. Besides the private cisterns there are larger ones built by the National Government for the public supply of the town when the private supplies may be exhausted. This water is very good with ice in it. Vegetables, fish, poultry, hogs, cattle, fruit, and nearly every necessary of life are auctioned off here, and you can buy your marketing every day, and nearly every hour of the day, at auction. The system, doubtless, possesses its advantages.

I have discovered that this is not the town, but the city, of Key West; that it has a City Marshal named Franklin, and a Mayor named Bethel. Since the congregation of so many naval vessels here, there has been much disorder ashore, occasioned by the drinking, quarreling, and noisy conduct generally of the sailors and others. For three weeks Key West had been a sort of Pandemonium, until night before last the Mayor, Marshal, and Police determined to have order and quiet, or die. The result was a night of riots and fights between the city authorities and the peace-breakers; but order at length prevailed, the ring-leaders were put in the "sweat-box," and all dealt with summarily yesterday, as the law directs. It is said that a certain naval officer, who was prominently engaged in these disturbances, will be cashiered, if he does not resign. Last night was remarkable and delightful for its quiet, and Mayor Bethel deserves the thanks of orderly and law-abiding people.

Some things should be mentioned as well as others, and as health is an important item in human economy, it should not be omitted that whisky does not agree with the water, temperature, &c., of this climate, but everybody drinks it persistently. But a Spanish or Cuban cocktail, called *champoorel*, (or something sounding like it,) is recommended as the sovereignest remedy for all the ills to which flesh is heir. Few people here find good digestion to wait on appetite, many troublesome affections of the stomach being common. Nervousness, caused by the whisky, loss of sleep, and the climate, is another ill somewhat peculiar to this latitude. The remedy for it is said to be *valerianated ammonia*.

We have a menagerie in the back yard of this hotel, consisting of two black bears, a deer, several large squirrels, some birds, and other animals. Capt. Dixon, a noted personage here, who keeps the "Old Curiosity Shop," has a parrot and a jackdaw, which swear and talk in the most shocking manner. The Captain is a public-spirited citizen, of great use to this community; for, free of charge, he has a tall flag-staff upon which he raises well-known signals letting everybody know when a ship has arrived, what sort she is, where from, and all about her. He is also the possessor of a small cannon which he fires off on the arrival of a mail steamer. In his shop can be found all sorts of shells and marine curiosities, and not only these, but rare books, coins, flags, &c. Capt. Dixon is quite a character, and, as an old resident of Key West, is well remembered by hosts of seafaring people who have visited this point. He has shell-work of marvelous delicacy and beauty.

But Key West is the dullest place under the heavens, and will be until some sort of society is established here that shall dictate a code of manners and morals, and afford decent people facilities for passing time agreeably and virtuously. Society does not exist except as a chaos. But the place has fine capacities for a Winter resort, and if these were judiciously developed Key West might become a very pleasant and fashionable Winter retreat.

COMETS AND METEORS.

THIRD OF PROF. PROCTOR'S COURSE OF ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

Mr. Proctor delivered the third of his course of lectures on Saturday evening at the Association Hall. The large room and galleries were densely crowded, many gentlemen prominent in our world of science occupying seats in the front of the hall. The subject of the evening's discourse, "Comets and Meteors," was treated in the happy, gossiping manner which makes Mr. Proctor's lectures so agreeable to his audience. Comets, said Mr. Proctor, come from outer space, and seem to travel toward the sun as a centre of attraction. They perform some wild gyrations around that luminary, and are again lost in the infinity of space. Their orbits are wild and irregular, and not governed by any known laws of astronomy. Newton's comet, when first observed, was discovered to describe a parabola, instead of the usual elliptical orbit ascribed to the path of the heavenly bodies. Though extremely erratic in its course, the genius of Newton traced its pathway through the immensity of space, and predicted its reappearance within a certain time—a prediction which was afterward realized, and added new wreaths to the fame of Newton. In connection with the appearance of this comet Mr. Proctor said that there were facts established which showed that in dealing with comets and their tails we should endeavor to realize the influence of the sun, exercising a force on the erratic visitants incomparatively greater than gravity. For, said he, gravity brought that comet a distance of 90,000,000 miles in four weeks, while the repulsive power of the sun reversed the direction of the tail in four days. At the point of its orbit nearest the sun the heat must have been 25,000 times greater than the Summer heat of our planet, sufficient, in fact, to dissipate into vapor the most solid material. Others of the principal planets exercised a controlling influence on the wild course of the comets. Some were discovered in the far space, and their pathway traced to the lunar system of Jupiter; there, however, the comet became lost, and either was absorbed into the system of that planet or flew off at a tangent beyond the range of vision. The comet of 1843 caused considerable excitement at that time. It was supposed that its pathway would intersect the earth's orbit, a collision seemed inevitable, and preparations were made to meet the catastrophe. It, however, was drawn out of its course by the attraction of the sun, and this small planet was spared for a while longer. Even this small world of ours, small in the vast system of the planets, is being drawn toward the sun, attracted by a powerful, though slow, influence, and, notwithstanding certain retarding forces to counteract the power of the sun, we are hastening toward it imperceptibly, and will ultimately fall into it. The tails of comets were then described by Mr. Proctor, and the varied appearance which they present from different points of view explained, giving as example the celebrated six-tail comet, which, he said, had only three tails. Comets of this kind were not of that vapory substance usually supposed, but had material and shadow. The subject of the meteoric fall in the months of August and November was next explained by Mr. Proctor, who stated that their course, though not well defined, was still subject to certain laws, enabling the astronomer to predict the period of their visitation, and he instanced the fact of Prof. Newton, of Yale College, foretelling the meteoric shower which fell in November, 18[illegible]. Meteors, he said, generally travel in the path of comets, as demonstrated by Herschel, from his observations of the comet of 18[illegible]. He predicted a large meteoric shower after the disappearance of the comet, and his prediction was fully verified. He [illegible] than 400,000,000 of these strange visitants fall upon the earth's surface in the course of one year. [illegible]

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

RESOLUTIONS PENDING IN THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following resolutions were offered at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 15th inst., by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, and are now pending in that body:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York is gratified to learn that the recent and careful examination of the census of the agricultural products of the different portions of the United States, in the years 1840, 1850, 1860, and 1870, has resulted in showing the following facts, which are respectfully commended to the earnest attention of the commercial and agricultural classes of the country.

1. That the total product of "cereals," (consisting of wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, and barley,) in all the States and Territories of the United States, amounted in the year

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1840 to	615,535,077	1860 to	1,238,138,947
1850 to	867,454,032	1870 to	1,357,230,096

The aggregate cereal product of all the nations of Europe, in 1868, with a total population of 296,122,293, was reported to the International Statistical Congress at The Hague, in 1869, to be 4,754,516,604 bushels, being sixteen bushels to the head. The product in the United States, in 1870, of 1,357,230,096 bushels, with a population of 38,558,371, was thirty-five bushels to the head.

2. That the cereal products of the interior States north of the Ohio River, embracing the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, were, in the year—

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1840	166,204,201	1860	577,255,715
1850	311,581,066	1870	812,055,564

3. Estimating these cereals at sixty pounds avoirdupois per bushel for wheat, fifty-six for Indian corn, and thirty-two for oats, with the customary rates for the minor grains, (rye, buckwheat, and barley,) the total weight of the 812,055,564 bushels was 42,302,299,964 pounds, or in round numbers, 21,000,000 of tons of 2,000 pounds, slightly exceeding forty bushels to the ton. If 11,000,000 of tons were reserved (which is an extravagant allowance) to feed the population and animals of the interior States, there would remain for other purposes 10,000,000 of tons, nearly all of which, with adequate channels furnishing cheap and rapid transportation, would be exported to other States, or sent down to the sea-board, for export to foreign countries, to feed their constantly-increasing populations and animals.

The 10,000,000 of tons, if ground into flour or meal, and placed in barrels holding five bushels each, would require 80,000,000 of barrels, and would fill 40,000 Erie canal-boats, each carrying 250 tons, or 1,000,000 railway freight cars, each carrying ten tons.

In addition to this a considerable portion of the 11,000,000 of tons reserved to feed the population and animals of the interior would reappear diminished in weight, but much increased in relative value, in beef, pork, dairy products, and other animal food greatly needed on both sides of the Atlantic, and serving to swell the rich, centrifugal streams of our inland commerce.

In view of these facts it is, therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Chamber the agricultural, commercial, and political interests of the American Union all demand properly-constructed and well-managed canals and railways, of capacity and extent adequate to the work of carrying annually to the sea-board the large portion of this immense product of cereals required for supplying the States on the Atlantic and the foreign nations in Europe and elsewhere.

Resolved, That the State of New-York, in possessing the intermediate territory most convenient and accessible for cheap and rapid transit by land and by water between this fertile interior region and the ocean, is required by every sense of duty not only to her own interests and honor, but to the neighboring States and the Union at large, to exert every lawful effort within her power to remove any and every obstacle, physical or legal, which may impede the passage of these enormous masses of food to their proper markets.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the Government of the United States, under the exigency of the case, with the moral certainty that the cereal products of the interior, vast as they are, must steadily increase for many decades to come, may well consider the expediency of exercising the sovereign authority, expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress, "to regulate commerce among the States," by wisely and equitably regulating the railway charges for transporting and interchanging the cereals of the interior for the manufactures and other commodities of the States on the sea-board and the fabrics and products imported from foreign nations.

Resolved, That among the beneficial and practicable measures immediately needed for improving the efficiency and value of the existing channels of transportation, is the proposed change in the Constitution of the State of New-York, committing the execution, repairs, and management of the canals to a single Superintendent of Public Works, to be appointed and to be at all times removable by the Governor of the State.

Believing that such a concentration of authority, now divided and often discordant, may lessen the heavy expense of management and repairs of the canals now seriously impairing their revenues, and may especially insure a better supply of water for their navigation, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in recognition of the comprehensive responsibility prescribed by its charter, to "encourage and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce," now and hereby recommends, that the resolution needed for making this important change in the organic law, and which was duly passed by the last Legislature, may be passed without delay by the Legislature now in session.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be sent to both Houses of Congress and the Senate and Assembly of the State.

On motion of Mr. Ruggles, these resolutions were ordered to be laid on the table for action at a future meeting of the Chamber, and to be printed for the use of members.

DINNER TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Hon. Saul Samuels, Postmaster General of New South Wales, was entertained at dinner, at Delmonico's, on Saturday evening, by R. W. Cameron, of the firm of Cameron & Co., of this City. THE TIMES has already published the nature of Mr. Samuels' visit to this City, and the objects which he endeavors to accomplish. He has been the instrument through which the Australasian and American Mail Steam-ship Company has been established, and the main purpose of his visit to the United States was to complete the arrangements for a regular postal communication between New South Wales and the United States. He has just returned from Washington, where he had an interview with Postmaster General Creswell, and the result has been the perfection of the project for a postal service. The line of steam-ships has been fully alluded to in these columns, and on the eve of his departure from this country it was determined to entertain Mr. Samuels at a semi-public banquet. The gentlemen present were for the most part engaged in trade with Australasia, with a few invited guests, including Collector Arthur, Postmaster James, Mr. Tufts, of the firm of Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Lewis Benjamin, Mr. Mailler, of the firm of Mailler & Quereau; R. W. Forbes, agent of the proposed line of steam-ships; L. W. Chittenden, Parke Godwin, H. H. Hall, United States Consul at Sydney, New South Wales; Recorder Hackett, Mr. Irvin, of the firm of Irvin & Co., bankers; Mr. Duncan, firm of Duncan & Sherman, bankers; M. Laidlaw, of the firm of Laidlaw & Co., agent of the Bank of California; Messrs. Hatch, Norvall, Goldsmith &c.

When dinner was partaken of, Mr. Cameron, the host, delivered an address introducing the guest of the evening, and explaining the objects and purposes contemplated. He remarked that Mr. Samuels was the only representative of the colonies forming the antipodes of this country who had ever visited New-York in a public capacity. The occasion, in his opinion, was of more importance than a casual observer would be inclined to credit. Mr. Samuels arrived in this country to settle the postal treaty with this government, for the purpose of establishing a monthly communication between the United States and the New-Britian of the Pacific. It was only seventy-six years ago since Gov. Phillips, the first Governor of Sydney, entered that colony, and they had granted for a period of seven years $400,000 a year to establish this line of steamers, and that on the failure of the Webb Steam-ship Line, which failed for want of sympathy and support from this Government. He complimented the Government of New South Wales on its liberality, and predicted for it the happiest results. Mr. Samuels informed him that when he arrived in Washington he was met by Postmaster Creswell in such a liberal spirit that within forty-eight hours everything was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. [Applause.] The Chairman regretted that the United States had not taken the initiative in this matter, but the step was now taken, and he was sure that from this country it would receive every sympathy and encouragement. He concluded by introducing Mr. Samuels, the guest of the evening.

Mr. Samuels, who was received with applause, said that it might appear somewhat strange that a small community like New South Wales should establish a line of postal communication with the mother country, Great Britain, by way of the United States, and that they should assemble to do honor to the representative of that community. It might appear presuming on the part of these colonies to take so prominent a position as this step indicated, but they desired not only to open up communication with the mother country, but to enter into commercial relations with this great Republic also. [Applause.] It was not a question that admitted of doubted that trade would increase if the United States was willing to trade with them. He did not desire to discuss political questions, but he thought that in this country, if they would accord the same freedom in trade as they did in everything else, that spirit of enterprise which belonged to the American character would arrive at that acme of perfection which he believed desirable. He was sorry that he could not say all the colonies acted together, but he looked forward to a period when they would become one dominion. The population of New South Wales was only [illegible] [illegible] union, which they would bring. By the line of steamers which they had just established, communication could be had with New South Wales in thirty-two instead of fifty-seven days, and the route was in itself one that would receive greater passenger traffic than any other. Their earnest desire was to open up commercial relations with this country, and he was sure the result would be beneficial to each.

Mr. Hall and others also spoke, and the party did not break up until after midnight.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

An amendment to the bill for the appointment of Mayors by the Government, requiring that the Mayors shall be chosen from the members of the Municipal Councils, was voted down in the French National Assembly on Saturday.

The official report of the engagement on the 6th inst., near Puerto Principe, Cuba, states that 300 insurgents made an attack on forty-seven Spanish soldiers who were out foraging, killing thirty-nine of them, and wounding three.

HOME.

The store of Herman Duhme & Co., prominent jewelers of Cincinnati, was entered on Saturday by a thief, who, while pretending to purchase, stole two trays of valuable rings, worth $7,000. The thief, who is supposed to belong to some of the unscrupulous gangs which infest New-York, was not arrested.

The case of Phelps, the State Treasury defaulter, was on Saturday sent to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer by Judge Van Alstyne, on motion of District Attorney Mack, Judge Birdseye, his counsel, agreeing.

The representatives of the Republican Party in the Maryland Legislature called upon the President on Saturday to pay their respects.

The following were the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday: Currency, $3,705,405; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $42,700,000; coin, $85,867,361; including coin certificates, $45,661,800; outstanding legal tenders, $382,675,715.

The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati during the present season to date is 541,761, against 527,916 during the same time last year.

Fifteen hundred cars, containing 30,000,000 pounds of wool, passed through Omaha, Neb., from California during 1873.

The leading Republican lawyers of St. Louis have assured President Grant that the appointment of Judge Dillon as Chief Justice will be entirely satisfactory to the Bar of Missouri.

The Indians at Vermillion Lake, Minn., are dying of starvation. They have eaten two children and one man. Scarcity of game and the failure of the wild rice crops are the cause. They claim that the Government failed to send the usual supply of provisions.

In the National Cheap Transportation Convention, on Saturday, the majority report of the Committee on Railroads was adopted.

The following were the Customs receipts for the week ending Jan. 10: New-York, $2,903,575; Philadelphia, $117,491; Baltimore, $91,757; Boston, $327,021; New-Orleans, $69,389.

John McCurdy was instantly killed at Freedom, Me., a few days ago, by the discharge of a gun which he had placed in a trap to catch an unknown thief.

LOCAL.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,549.... Fire Marshal Sheldon reports twenty-eight fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $97,010; insured for $232,250.

At a meeting of working men on Saturday evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, on East Broadway, several incendiary speeches were delivered by Messrs. Banks, Maguire, Thompson, and other members of the "Committee of Safety." Banks warned his hearers that when next they met, they should "come armed and prepared to put down tyranny."

The number of vagrants furnished with lodgings at the Police stations in the City last week were 7,033, 1,540 being females.

The annual report of the Chief of Police of Jersey City shows that during last year 5,395 arrests were made, of which 4 were for arson, 18 for burglary, 3 for embezzlement, 3 for forgery, 4 for highway robbery, 3 for murder, and the rest for minor offenses.

A large number of factories and mills in Brooklyn that suspended during the panic, have resumed work.

THE ENGLISH REVENUE AND BUDGET.

The *Economist* says: "Turning to the prospects for next year, and leaving out of sight for the moment the difficulty of the Ashantee war, it is not difficult to show how large the initial surplus of the budget will be. The revenue of 1873–74, as we have seen, may be put at about £76,500,000, exclusive of any arrears. The estimated expenditure, including the Alabama penalty, was £75,512,000, or excluding that item, £72,262,000, which is a large total, and considerably in excess of the actual expenditure of the previous year. Assuming that there had been no Alabama penalty and no Ashantee war, the normal account of 1873–74 would, therefore, stand thus: Revenue, £76,500,000; expenditure, £72,250,000; surplus, £4,250,000, which will form the basis for next year's budget. Of course, when the budget is introduced it may be thought imprudent to calculate that the actual yield of the current year will be maintained, while it is yet not quite certain what that actual yield will be. But whatever deduction may be made for prudence sake, there is still much room for a surplus of considerable magnitude. Because we have chosen to pay the Alabama penalty this year out of taxes, we have, in fact, all the amount of that penalty to the good in the following year; and this, in conjunction with the wonderful elasticity of the revenue, is the secret of our present financial strength. But for the Ashantee war, Mr. Gladstone would probably have had an opportunity in his next budget equal to, if not surpassing, any which he enjoyed before. How far that war will affect him it will be altogether premature to calculate. Such is the financial prospect at the present moment, and the question cannot fail to be asked, What are the causes of the remarkable elasticity of revenue which make the prospect so good? The augmentation, we have seen, is between two and three millions a year, and comes after successive years in which the increase was still larger. It also comes in a year when the harvest is reputed bad, and was in succession to a bad harvest the year before. The fact that the augmentation is so great in these circumstances can only, we think, be accounted for in two ways. One is, that the steady increase of our home industry has been at an accelerating ratio of late, compared with any previous period, a fact which is corroborated by the unprecedented rise in the prices of iron and coal and in the wages of labor. The latter fact is itself directly important as regards the revenue; for if the masses have received a larger sudden increase of wages than they ever did before, and are to keep the greater part of the improvement, as they seem likely to do, then a revenue which depends on the consumption of these masses will probably augment faster on the average with the normal increase of population than it ever did before. The other suggestion to account for the increase is the fact that the reputed bad harvests have not brought the accompaniment of dear bread, which is usually so calamitous to the industry of the country in a way we have often explained. Wheat has risen in price, but only to a moderate extent, and not so as to produce any marked effects. The extension of the modern facilities of communication and the development of agricultural industry abroad, promise in fact to make us less and less dependent on the event of our own harvest, though it would be premature as yet to assume that a great rise in the price of bread is now removed from the range of probable contingencies. Its occurrence, however, seems likely to be less frequent, and consequently one main cause of distress and difficulty in trade is greatly mitigated, and modern industry becomes more stable than that of any former period. The great augmentation of the revenue is thus an apparent indication of far-reaching economic changes which deserve to be most carefully studied.

THE OCEAN STEAM-SHIP LINES.

The following particulars in regard to the loss of ocean steamers plying between this port and Europe since 1840 have been ascertained through reliable sources. From 1840 to the end of 1873 forty-eight packets were lost totally, the President being the first and the Ville du Havre the latest. The Cunard Company, with its fleet, which has progressed from four to twenty-five steamers, has only lost the Africa and the Tripoli during these thirty-three years. The Inman Line, with twelve steamers, lost six from 1851 to 1873. The Allan Line, which now numbers seventeen steamers, lost seven from 1852 to 1873. The Collins Line, which worked from 1852 to 1858, lost two out of four. The German companies of Hamburg and Bremen, established in 1855, have lost four steamers; the National Company one; the Anchor, one; Guion, 1866 to 1873, two; the White Star Line, one. About twelve steamers belonging to smaller companies have been lost on the Atlantic. Of the French companies, the Messageries Maritimes, with sixty steamers, has lost fourteen during the twenty-one years of its existence. The Trans-atlantic, before the foundering of the Ville du Havre, only lost one steamer—the Darien—which was stranded near Cuba. The Royal Mail, with which the Transatlantic Line is in competition in [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 17.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	N. W. Con. C. Gold Bonds	85	100	Mariposa L. & M.	11½
500	Western Union	76⅝	100	Pacific Mail	41⅝
300	do	76½	100	do	41½
900	do	76⅝	300	do	41¾
700	do ....b3.	76	100	do	41¾
300	do ....c.	76⅛	500	do	41
500	do	76⅛	900	do	40⅞
500	do	76½	200	do ....b.c.	41
100	do ....b3.	76⅜	200	do ....b3.	41½
400	do	76⅜	400	do	41⅝
200	do	76⅜	700	do	41
800	do	76¼	800	do	40⅞
800	do	76⅜	100	North-west ....b3.	60¾
300	do ....s3.	76	100	do	60⅛
1000	do	76	100	do ....s60.	60⅛
1000	do	75⅞	100	do ....s3.	60
300	Consolidated Coal	44	100	N. W. Preferred	72¾
200	do	44½	100	do ....s3.	72
200	Panama	118	1000	Union Pacific	34⅛
300	N. Y. C. & Hud	102⅞	1300	do ....s3.	34
400	do ....b3.	102⅞	700	do ....c.	33⅞
100	do ....s3.	102⅞	2000	do	33⅞
100	do ....b3.	103	100	do ....b.c.	33⅞
300	do	102⅞	1800	do ....s3.	33⅞
300	do	102⅝	1000	do	33⅞
200	do	102⅝	200	do ....b3.	33⅞
2300	do	102½	200	do ....s3.	33¾
1600	do	102⅝	200	do	33⅞
1200	Erie Railway	48¾	50	Rock Island	104⅛
30	do	50	100	do	104⅜
400	do	48½	50	do	104⅝
200	do	48⅝	300	St. Paul	48⅝
800	do	48⅞	800	do	48
400	do	48¾	100	do ....b10.	48⅛
200	do	48⅞	100	St. Paul Pref. ....b3.	72
20	Morris & Essex	91¾	100	Tol. & Wab ....b3.	53⅝
300	Lake Shore	82	600	do	53⅝
2000	do	81¾	100	do	53⅞
1500	do	81⅝	100	do ....b3.	53⅝
3100	do	81½	100	do	53⅛
2200	do	81⅜	100	do	53⅝
1200	do	81¼	200	do	53⅞
200	do ....s3.	81⅛	300	do	53⅝
100	do	81⅜	1000	do	53⅛
600	do	81⅜	400	Ohio & Miss	34⅝
400	do	81⅝	100	do	34⅛
200	do ....b60.	81⅞	200	do ....s3.	34
100	do	81⅜	500	do	34
1000	do	81⅜	300	do	33⅞
2300	do	81¼	2500	do	33¾
700	do	81⅛	400	Del., Lack. & W.	100⅞
200	do ....b3.	81¼	900	do	100⅞
2900	do	81⅛	200	Han. & St. Jo.	31⅛
1500	do ....s3.	81	20	do	31⅛
2300	do	81⅛	600	C., C. & I. C.	31¼
300	do ....s3.	81⅛	700	do	31⅛
800	do	81	500	do	31⅛
500	do	80⅞	100	do	31⅛
1600	do	80¾	100	do ....s3.	31⅛
200	do ....s3.	80¾	200	do	31⅛
400	do	80½	200	do ....s3.	31
100	do	80⅝	50	St. L. & Kan. City	32
4050	do	80¾	100	At. & Pac. Pref.	13½
1000	do ....b3.	80⅝	100	do	13
1900	do	80⅝	100	do	13¼

MONDAY, Jan. 19—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year;

Increase in Loans	$2,956,300
Increase in Specie	1,030,900
Increase in other Legal Tenders	4,491,900
Increase in Deposits	11,573,900
Decrease in Circulation	75,500

	Jan. 18, '73.	Jan. 10, '74.	Jan. 17, '74.
National Capital	$71,285,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,734,200	17,266,300	17,266,300
Total	$88,019,200	$86,501,300	$86,501,300
Loans	278,209,600	265,640,000	268,596,300
Gold & Gold Notes	21,110,800	33,079,100	34,310,000
Other Legal Tenders	44,420,300	50,926,600	55,417,900
Deposits	212,588,200	219,668,000	231,241,100
Circulation	27,542,800	27,169,300	27,093,800

The present Bank return adds another large gain to the Deposits Averages, over six millions of which are in Greenbacks and Gold Notes. The proportion of Greenbacks alone to Deposits is now 24 ₱ cent., and of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation 35 ₱ cent. The statement is by far the strongest not only since the panic, but since this time last year. The Banks appear to increase their Loans moderately, as compared with their present ability. They are keeping up the rate of Interest to 7 ₱ cent, as a rule, and this is rather higher than Street terms on what are known as Loans to Brokers, payable on demand.

There was some further and encouraging improvement in the general trade of the week in Merchandise, and the amount of Foreign marketed, judged by the Customs receipts, is nearly equal to the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Cotton direct from the South are 98,000 bales, and the Exports of all Domestic Produce from New-York, $4,500,000. The Cotton receipts at all the ports for the week, 154,000, against 136,000 bales last year. The Crop receipts are now 2,206,000, against 2,003,000 to date last season.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $7,712,254, as compared with $11,282,162 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $4,505,705, as against $4,454,423 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $482,495, as against $328,155 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,619,000, comparing with $2,915,975 same week last January.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom House:

July	$31,423,169	November	$20,784,951
August	32,622,969	December	20,214,370
September	29,772,735	Jan. 10	7,254,124
October	27,273,914	Jan. 17	7,712,254
Total			$177,070,636
To same date, 1873			211,099,108
Decrease since July 1			$34,028,452

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,021,503	November	$28,495,882
August	24,343,509	December	*27,664,526
September	25,799,042	Jan. 7	4,908,685
October	31,246,828	Jan. 14	4,505,705
Total since July 1			$172,585,690
To same date 1873			135,968,543
Increase since July 1			$36,617,147
Gold, Jan. 17, 1874			111¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 18, 1873			113 ₱ cent.

*Unofficial.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,939,043	November	$2,545,842
August	2,198,540	December	*2,696,094
September	1,502,625	Jan. 10	540,447
October	2,107,447	Jan. 17	482,495
Total since July 1			$22,311,534
Total same date 1873			38,699,417
Decrease since July 1			$15,887,883

*Unofficial.

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,396,278	September	1,424,393
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,234
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,556,461	December	6,515,425
Jan. 3	645,000	Jan. 3	1,550,000
Jan. 10	2,263,400	Jan. 10	3,239,000
Jan. 17	2,619,000	Jan. 17	2,066,500
Total, 1874	$61,381,195	Total, 1874	$37,093,543
Total, 1873	74,825,017	Total, 1873	32,226,643

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 18, '73.
American Gold	111⅛@111¼	113
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	116½@117¼	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	116⅞@117¼	115⅛
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	112½@112¾	112⅜
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	95½@96½	99⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	84@85@84½	86¾
New-York Central	101⅛@104¼@102⅞	102⅛
Rock Island	104⅝@105⅞@104¼	111
Ohio and Mississippi	35½@33¾	46⅜
St. Paul Common	48¾@49@47¾	52⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73@71¾	77¼
Toledo and Wabash	53¾@55@53⅛	71¾
Union Pacific	33¼@34¾@33¾	36⅜
Erie	48@50⅞@48¾	61⅛
Western Telegraph	78⅝@76	83
Pacific Mail	43¼@40@40⅞	71¾
Lake Shore	83⅝@84¾@80⅝	92⅜
North-western Common	61¼@60½	80¾
Harlem	120½@126@124	119½
North-west Preferred	73⅝@72	87

The Stock Market was generally a strong one up to Friday Afternoon, when a sudden break occurred in Lake Shore stock, on doubts of the February Dividend, which were confirmed by the [illegible] [illegible] with exceptions on a few of the Western Roads, but our last prices, as compared with Saturday week, mark no serious decline, except in Lake Shore and Pacific Mail, although 2@3 ₱ cent. below the very best sales through the week. The Public Funds of the United States continued firm, and there was more business doing at the Private Banking Offices, as well as at the Exchange Board. A more decided improvement is noticed in demand and prices for the old-established Railroad Mortgages and for some of the new, like Canada Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio. The Southern State Stocks are comparatively neglected. The variations in Gold during the week were slight, and the price closed on Saturday ⅛ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday week, notwithstanding a rise in Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, AND GOLD COUPONS at current market rates. We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange "on Commission" for cash.
We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others at all points in the United States and Canada.
We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.
We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking Business generally for out-of-town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.
We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau st.

☞ UNITED STATES BONDS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 94 Broadway, buys, sells and exchanges all issues of United States Bonds at market prices.
J. A. GARLAND,
Manager Government Bond Department.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Spirits Turp., bbls	18
Bees-wax, pks	2	Leather, sides	5,403
Copper, bbls	62	Moss, bales	6
Cotton, bales	4,427	Skins, bales	4
Dried Fruit, pks	172	Tallow, pks	33
Eggs, bbls	646	Stearine, pks	45
Flour, bbls	14,479	Beef, pks	50
Meal, bbls	425	Pork, pks	603
Meal, bags	240	Cut-meats, pks	1,644
Wheat, bushels	94,950	Lard, tcs	809
Corn, bushels	43,000	Lard, kegs	720
Oats, bushels	30,175	Dressed Hogs, No	1,906
Malt, bushels	1,250	Butter, pks	4,405
Peas, bushels	900	Cheese, pks	1,366
Grass-seed, bags	162	Pea-nuts, bags	53
Broom-corn, bushels	45	Rice, pks	60
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Pecans, pks	279
Beans, bbls	196	Tobacco, hhds	124
Hops, bales	68	Tobacco, pks	470
Hides, No	687	Wool, bales	195
Hides, bdls	1,044	Whisky, bbls	737
Resin, bbls	125		

BOOTS AND SHOES—The local and near-by trade are buying seasonable styles of work to a moderate extent, but otherwise the market is as yet without activity, values remaining essentially as before. Manufacturers report a steady and quite satisfactory increase in the number of orders received for goods suited to the coming season, for which extensive preparations have been made.

COFFEE—Firm but quiet; a resale of 5,000 mats Java was reported on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Trade has been moderately active at firm prices. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbls., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 30@33 inches, $2@$2 65.

CORDAGE—Has been inactive, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 16½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¾ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do. 12 thread, (¾ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 10c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Sizal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 15½c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread 1⅛ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 697 bales, including 447 bales to spinners and 250 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a fair demand noted, at, however, a trifle lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on last evening, and 13,000 bales to-day,) with 1,900 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 7-16c.; February, 15⅝c.; March, 16 7-32c.; April, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; May, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c.; June, 17 9-16c.@17 9-32c.; July, 17 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,427 bales, including 1,784 bales from Norfolk, 908 bales from Galveston, 1,155 bales from Savannah, and 580 bales per railroad.... The week's exports hence have been 8,383 bales.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1873, have been 1,111,709 bales, (including 747,046 bales to Great Britain, and 364,663 bales to the Continent,) against 1,099,648 bales same time last season.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15 7-16	15 7-16
Low Middling	15⅝	15⅝	16	16
Middling	16⅛	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
Good Middling	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞

DRUGS AND DYES—The general market favors sellers, with a steady and quite encouraging increase of demand noted. Essential Oils, however, continue slow of sale and weak as to values.

DYEWOODS—San Domingo sells readily at $18@$19 ₱ ton; other kinds dull and unsettled.

FERTILIZERS—The general market has been inactive, but prices have been without material alteration.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been very limited since our last, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices on somewhat freer offerings, especially of other than desirable lines of shipping extras, which latter have been in very moderate supply and held with some show of confidence. The sales reported since our last have been 8,100 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 25; interior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 15 for fair to good; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 85@$7; very good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 10; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 05 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour weak within the previous range on sales of 570 bbls., in lots.... Rye Flour steady; sales 315 bbls., in lots, mainly at $5 50@$5 85 ₱ bbl.... Of Corn-meal, 575 bbls. sold at full previous prices.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted more attention, especially from export buyers, and has been quoted rather firmer, though not actually higher, with holders evincing somewhat less urgency in their offerings of stock, particularly of prime samples. Winter Wheat quiet within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 67@$1 69 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, the latter rate for very choice; $1 62@$1 64½ for No. 2 do., chiefly at $1 64 for full boat-loads of prime, afloat, and $1 64 for choice, in store; $1 65, in part, for No. 1 Chicago and Minnesota Spring; $1 59@$1 62 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 61@$1 63 for fair to choice No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 52@$1 64 for ungraded Spring; $1 68, in part, for Red Western, and $1 75 for fair ordinary White do. Included in the sales were 10,000 bushels Iowa Spring, February delivery, at $1 61 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been offered rather more freely, and quoted a shade cheaper on a fairly active trade, chiefly in old Mixed Western in store, and the better grades of new do., in good part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels at 90½c.@91½c. for fair to choice old Mixed Western in store, 92½c.@93c. for good to prime do. afloat, 91½c.@92c. for old Yellow do. in store, 83c.@88c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 85½c.@87c. for fair to prime, 92c. for White Southern.... Rye firm; 3,000 bushels State, from track, sold at $1 05@$1 06.... Barley quiet, but held with confidence; sales, 5,000 bushels at $1 85 for Canada West delivered, and $1 70 for very choice Two-rowed State.... Nothing new in Malt.... Oats fairly active, closing fully 1c. a bushel higher; demand chiefly speculative. Sales, 61,000 bushels at 62c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, closing with 63c. bid; 61½c. for Black do.; 63c.@64c. for White do.; 61c. for Mixed State, from track.... Hay, Straw, and Feed quiet at former quotations.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 27,514 bbls. Flour, 756,705 bushels Wheat, 113,296 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 11,195 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been rather tame, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers. The week's receipts have been 27,054 Hides; sales, 33,020 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreesen, 3,270 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 24 lbs., part at 27½c., gold; 1,575 Dry Montevideo, 23 to 25 lbs., part at 27c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 2,595 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21 to 22 lbs., at 23c., gold, 60 days, as they ran; 1,050 Dry Paysandu, 23 to 32 lbs.; 1,600 Dry California, (to arrive,) 23 lbs., on private terms; 5,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 to 21 lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 5,695 Dry Central America, (part to arrive,) 21 to 22 lbs.; 335 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs.; 1,176 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs.; 5,625 Dry Texas, (part to arrive,) 22 to 23 lbs.; 280 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 2,300 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 lbs.; 770 Wet-salted New-Orleans and Southern, 50 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 City Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 10½c., currency. And to-day, 350 Wet-salted Texas, 500 Dry Texas Kips, and 300 City Slaughter Cow, on private terms. Stock in first hands, 54,800 Hides, and 659 bales do., against 52,000 Hides and 895 bales do., same time last year.

LEATHER—A moderately active movement has been noted in the leading kinds of [illegible] [illegible] the current arrivals, preventing any very serious accumulation in the local market. The week's exports have been 17,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Dull within the previous range.

NAILS—Have been very sparingly inquired for as a rule, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d., quoted nominally at $4 15@$4 25; 8d. and 9d., $4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 75; 4d. and 5d., $5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $6 75; 3d., Fine, $6 50; 2d., $7 25; 2d., Fine, $8 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 50; Finishing, $4 75@$6 75; Clinch, $5 75@$6 25, ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady on a moderate trade; sales, 70 bbls. good Strained at $2 60; 150 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 60; and 750 bbls. No. 1 at $3 25 ₱ 280 lbs.... Nothing new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 245 bbls. at 46½c.@47c. for Merchantable, and 48c. for New-York pks., closing weak at 46c.@46½c. for Merchantable; also 100 bbls., to arrive, at 45c., cost, freight, and insurance.

OIL-CAKE—Has been held much more firmly, with a moderate demand noted. The week's receipts have been 984 pks.; exports to European ports, 2,427 pks. Western quoted at $42@$42 50, currency, ₱ ton.

OILS—Sales of 10,000 gallons Linseed rumored at $1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, dull on the basis of 5⅝c.@5¾c. in bulk.... Refined in moderate demand, with sales reported, since our last, of 3,700 bbls. at 13¼c.@13⅜c., closing at 13¼c. and 3,500 bbls. high test at 14¼c.... Refined, in cases, quiet at 18½c.@19¼c. Sales, 100 cases at 19¼c.... Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed rather more firmly, in view of the rather favorable Western reports, but without notable activity. Sales for early delivery included; 260 bbls. uninspected New Western Mess, at $15 75; with inspected stock quoted at $15 85@$15 90; and Western prime Mess at $15. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. New Western Mess, March, at $16, with April options quoted at $16 12½ bid. A February contract for 500 bbls. Western Mess was reported settled at $15 50 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs salable at 7¼c.@8c. for City, and 6¾c.@7⅜c. for Western.... Cut-meats in rather better request at above steady rates; sales, 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14@12 lbs., at 9⅝c.@10c.; 25,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 17@10 lbs. averages, at 8c.@10c.; 100 bxs. Long-cut Hams, 15 lbs., at 11¾c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock at unchanged figures. Also, 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs. average, Kansas City delivery, at 10c.... Bacon held more firmly, checking business, though the demand has been good. Sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 8⅜c.; 100 bxs. Short Clear (late yesterday) at 8⅜c.; now quoted at 8½c., and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February, at 8¼c.... Lard in fair demand and somewhat stronger in price; sales for early delivery, 800 tcs. good to strictly prime Western Steam at 9c.@9⅛c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅜c.; 125 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¾c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c., with March options quoted at 9½c.@9 9-16c.... Beef steady, with sales reported of 125 bbls. and 100 tcs., within the previous range.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted as in our last.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 2,610 pks. Pork, 402 pks. Beef, 14,304 bxs. Bacon, 2,672 pks. Lard, and 9,746 bxs. Cheese.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed strong and in good demand; further sales reported of 3,000 bags, by the Whittington, at $2 72½, gold, 60 days, and at Boston 1,500 bags at $2 50, gold, flat. Also here, 4,000 bags Bombay, by the Shamrock, at $2 75, gold, 60 days.... Clover steady at 9¼c. for prime; sales, 150 bags. Other kinds unchanged.

SKINS—Deer quiet and rather less firm; receipts, 3 bales; sales 5,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello and 2,500 lbs. Southern on private terms. Goat held with confidence and in good request; receipts, 194 bales; sales 327 bales Mocha, 213 bales Capes, 250 bales Curacoa, 15 bales Rio Hache, and 250 bales Mexicans, on private terms. Also, at auction, 32 bales Mexican at 26½c.@36c., currency, ₱ lb., and 22 bales East India rejects at 5⅝c.@6⅛c., currency, ₱ skin.

SUGARS—Raw dull; quotations unchanged; 316 hhds. refining Cuba sold on private terms. Refined in moderate request at about previous figures.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow—Fairly active at full previous prices; sales equal to 108,000 lbs., Common to strictly Prime at 7⅛c.@7⅞c. ₱ lb.... Of Stearine, 50 tcs., about prime Western, sold at 9c.; 4,000 lbs. City, in hhds., at 9c., and 25,000 lbs., early February delivery, on private terms; market steady.... The week's exports of Tallow have been 1,128 pks.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 99c.@99½c., cash and regular; market rather weaker.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more inquiry for accommodation, especially from shippers of Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum, with rates favoring ship-owners slightly. Room and tonnage offered less freely.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ₱ 60 lbs., 16,000 bushels do., on private terms; and, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@15-32d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 12½d. ₱ 56 lbs., 16,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. ₱ 60 lbs., 8,000 bushels do. at 12d. ₱ bushel; 250 bbls. Apples, 750 boxes Cheese, and 1,000 bags Oil-cake on private terms. Also, two British ships, 1,459 and 1,421 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a British ship, 892 tons, with Timber, from Doboy Island, reported at 50s.... For London, by steam, 300 tcs. Beef, at 10s. ₱ tierce; and 100 bbls. Pork, at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Pork, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Bristol, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; also a Norwegian bark, 537 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Bristol Channel, a British brig, 177 tons, with about 1,150 qrs. Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ₱ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 675 tons, hence, with about 4,800 qrs. do., at 7s. 9d.; another, 554 tons, hence, with about 3,600 qrs. do., at 8s., an Austrian bark, 593 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,800 qrs. do., at 8s.; another, 426 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 qrs. do., at 8s. ₱ quarter; a British brig, 244 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Naphtha, at 8s. 6d.; or, if direct, at 8s., privileges excluding the west coast of Ireland and east coast of England; also a British ship, 582 tons, and a British bark, 484 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 9,000 bushels Rye, 150 bxs. Bacon, 1,750 pks. Tobacco and 975 pks. Merchandise at full market rates.... For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard and 100 bxs. Bacon at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton.... For Marseilles, a British bark, 890 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian brig, 280 tons, hence with about 7,000 cases Petroleum at 31c., and Provisions and Tallow to complete cargo, on the basis of 45s. ₱ ton.... For the River Platte, a British bark, 454 tons, with Lumber from Darien, reported at $26 50 net.... For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, 266 tons, hence and back north of Hatteras, on private terms, and a schooner, reported from Philadelphia and back, at 46c., $4 12½, and $5 50.... For Matanzas and back to Philadelphia, a schooner at 46c. and $4.... For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, a schooner at $6 37½.... For Tridad, P. S., a schooner, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on the basis of 60c. ₱ bbl.... For Barbados, a schooner, about 400 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $2,000, gold.... For Aspinwall, a schooner, with coal, reported from Philadelphia, at $5.... For two ports in the Windward Islands, a British brig, 298 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For an Eastern port, a schooner, from Matanzas, at $4.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with lumber, reported from Jacksonville, at $9, and another with do., from Darien, at $8 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Wool market very quiet, the weather the past week having been unfavorable for active operations. A few lots of Fleeces were sold at full previous rates; Extra and Double Extra Ohio were ranging from 52c.@57c., and Extra No. 1 Michigan at 51c.@52½c. ₱ lb. The principal transactions have been in Spring and Fall California; the sales of Spring have been at about the previous rates, but on Fall holders have had to make some concession to induce buyers to take hold. Good lots of this description cannot be sold at over 25c.@26c.; although in a few instances a higher price has been obtained for small lots of Superior. The condition of Fall Wool is such that buyers will purchase only when it can be got at low figures. Combing and Delaine Wool is firmer, and sales of Domestic have been more numerous at 60c. ₱ lb. Pulled Wool is in fair demand, at unchanged prices; sales were made of Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1, Extra and Double Extra at 50c.@57c.; Michigan, 51c.@52½c.; Western Coarse and Extra at 42½c.@50c.; Combing and Delaines at 55c.@60c.; Oregon at 35c.@37½c.; Unwashed and Unmerchantable at 20c.@43½c.; Tub, at 53c.@59c.; Scoured, 42c.@$1; Noils at 40c.; Spring California at 26c.@36c.; Fall California at 20c.@33½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled at 38c.@56c. The sales of Domestic the past week amounted to 811,100 lbs., and of Foreign to 157,700 lbs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unsettled, closing a shade firmer; No. 1 Spring steady at $1 24@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 22¼ on the spot, $1 24½ February, $1 27½ March; No. 3 do., $1 15; Rejected, $1 08@$1 09. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower, but closed at the outside prices; No. 2 Mixed, 56c. on the spot, 56½c. February, 57⅜c. March; Rejected Old, 51c.@53c.; do. New, 45c.@47c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 40¾c. cash, 41½c. February. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 78c.@79c. Barley dull and nominal for No. 2 Fall at $1 45c.; No. 3 Spring, $1 20@$1 21. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and higher, at $6 25@$6 40, the latter for fancy. Mess Pork steady at $14 12½ cash, $14 20 February, $14 65@$14 70 March. Lard steady at $8 80@$8 85 on the spot, $8 95 February, $9 25 March. Bulk Meats in fair demand, firm, and about ⅛c. higher; shoulders, 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 7½c.@7⅝c., all loose on the spot, and about ⅛c. higher for February. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Short Rib, 7c.; Hams, 16 lbs. average 8¾c. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 93c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 160,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 119,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat slow; sales No. 2 Spring at $1 20@$1 26½; No. 3 Fall at $1 45@$1 48. Corn firm and inactive; sales No. 2 Mixed at 58c. at east side, on track; 60c. in elevator. Oats firmer and higher, at 43½c.@44½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm; buyers off. Rye lower, at 85c.@88c. Whisky firm at 93c. Pork quiet; sales of jobbing lots at $14 75@$15. Dry-salted Meats in good demand, and lower; holders stiff; sales of Shoulders at 6c., buyer March; small lots, 5¾c.@6c., spot; Hams, 15 lbs. average, 8½c.; a large lot of meats sold at Keokuk on private terms. Bacon steady, at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 8⅞c.@9c. Lard firmer; held at 8¾c. Live Hogs declining; sales of shipping grades at $4 70@$4 80; Packers, $4 90@$5 30; the bulk of sales at $5 10@$5 25; packed since Nov. 1, 420,000. Cattle unchanged; sales of fair to good Texans at $3@$3 75; fair to choice, $4 25@$4 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 2,800 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 48@$1 58. Corn firm at 62c.@63c. Oats steady at 45c.@50c. Rye firm at 93c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm. Pork firm; $15 50@$16 asked. Lard firm; sales of Steam at 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9½c.@9¾c. Bulk Meats steady and firm; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c., all loose; partly cured, ⅛c. less. Bacon firm and in fair demand; sales of Shoulders at 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Green Meats firm and business small; sales of Hams, 17 lbs. average, at 9c. Live Hogs in fair demand; sales to shippers at $5 15@$5 35; Heavy scarce at $5 40@$5 50; receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,600 head; Hogs slaughtered during past week, 18,715; slaughtered during same time last year, 39,464. Whisky firm at 97c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 59; No. 3 do. $1 49; Amber Michigan, $1 48½; February, $1 49½; March, $1 53; No. 2 Red, $1 44; March, $1 52; No. 3 Red, $1 32@$1 32½. Corn in fair demand and lower at 64c. for High Mixed, cash and February; 66c., March; 68c., April; New, 63c.; Low Mixed, 63c.; New, 62½c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seeds sold at $5 20@$5 50. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 55@$6 60. Receipts—18,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, and 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Flour steady; sales of Extra Spring at $5@$5 25. Wheat active; sales of No. 1 at $1 25½; No. 2, $1 22, February, $1 24, March. Oats quiet and weak at 39½c. for No. 2. Corn dull and [illegible]

[illegible] for future, [illegible] $5 12½ [illegible] 4,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 6,700 bbls.; Wheat, 29,360 bushels; Corn, 35,600 bushels; Oats, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 5,430 bushels. Exports: Wheat, 19,600 bushels; Corn, 24,800 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Flour firm; sales Western ground Spring at $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat in good demand; sales 800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 50; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 55; do. No. 2 at $1 50; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 48; Red Winter, $1 55. Corn lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 79c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 55c. Barley steady; sales, 3,500 bushels No. 3 Chicago at $1 45; Canada held at $1 55@$1 62. Barley-malt quiet; sales Canada at $1 75@$1 80. Provisions—Mess Pork sold at $16@$16 50; Hams, 12c.; Shoulders, 8c.@9c. Lard—9¾c. in tcs., 10c. in kegs and tubs. Dressed Hogs, 7¼c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; Southern White, 90c.@93c.; do. Yellow, 85c.; Mixed Western weak at 85c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Western, 62c.@65c. Rye firm at $1@$1 02. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $13 75@$17. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon active; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter quiet but firm; Roll, 30c.@33c.; Tub, 30c.@35c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky, $1 01½@$1 02. Hay unchanged.

OSWEGO, Jan. 17—Evening.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 3,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn quiet and lower; offered at 78c. Barley quiet; Up-lake Canada held at $1 75. Corn-meal, $1 65, bolted; $1 60 unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22. Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26, ₱ ton. Rail-road Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Hay—Choice scarce at $25; other grades dull; prime, $22. Mess Pork held at $16 50. Sugar active and firmer; inferior, 4¾c.@5½c.; common, 6c.@6⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8¼c.@9¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 10c.@10⅛c.; White Clarified, 10½c.@10¾c. Molasses dull; prime to strictly prime, 60c.@65c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 111⅜. Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ₱ cent. discount. Sterling Exchange, $5 34@$5 35.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Petroleum—Crude, 10c.@10⅛c.; Refined, 13⅛c.@13¼c., January; 13½c.@13⅝c., February. Coffee active; Rio, 23⅛c.@28⅛c. Sugar dull. Flour quiet and steady; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $8 25@$8 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 80; No. 1 Spring, $1 64@$1 65. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn active; Yellow, old, at 88c.; do., new, 80c.@83c. Oats steady; White, 58c.; Mixed, 57c.@60c. Whisky, $1 02.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—Flour active and higher. Wheat quiet. Corn dull—Sales mixed at 68c.; White at 70c. Oats firm—Sales at 55c.@60c. Provisions dull, buyers and sellers apart. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders sold at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8⅞c. Lard—Sales Tierces at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Keg at 10c.@10⅛c.; Steam, 10⅛c. Whisky dull at 96½.

DETROIT, Jan. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 61½ for Extra; $1 54½@$1 55½ for No. 1 White. Corn dull and lower at 63c. Oats in good demand at 45c. for White. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 773; market quiet; a few good Steers sold at $5 25; Stockers, $3 65@$4 25; no Choice or Extra sold; shipments, 6,000. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market opened quiet; closed fairly active and steady at $4 75@$5 for Common to Medium; $5 10@$5 40 for Fair to Choice; a few Extra $5 60; shipments, 7,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Wheat without movement, but held firmly at full prices. Rye quiet at 90c. for State, in store. Corn firm at 85c.@87c. for new Western Mixed, and 88c.@90c. for old do. Barley quiet, but steady, with only malting demand; sales 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed State, and 8 cars No. 2 Canada West, both on private terms. Oats quiet, but steady.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn sold at 70c.@71c. for Old Mixed; 66c.@67c. for New. Oats sold at 59c. for No. 1 State; 48c. for No. 2; 51c. for White. Petroleum quiet, steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Flour steady and firm at $6@$9 50. Corn active and higher at 73c. Oats firm and scarce at 60c.@62c. Lard firm and in fair demand at 9¾c.@10¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 42c. Resin firm at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 80 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar dull at $2 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 5,083 bales; gross receipts, 5,916 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,133 bales; coastwise, 749 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 276,995 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c. Net receipts, 2,354 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,098 bales; coastwise, 909 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 65,043 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton quiet, fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 4,728 bales; exports coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 108,256 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 346 bales; exports, coastwise, 38 bales; sales, 155 bales; stock, 3,002 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 17.—Cotton higher; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 2,847 bales; exports coastwise, 504 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,523 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 17.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 4,043 bales; exports coastwise, 2,567 bales; sales, 1,671 bales; stock, 114,229 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; Middling, 15c.@15¼c. Receipts, 2,440 bales; shipments, 4,034 bales; stock, 62,569 bales.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,127 bales; sales, 984 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—Printing Cloths—The market was a little firmer at the close; sales of the past week, 117,000 pieces, including pieces of 56x60 to be made at 5¼c.; 64x64 seconds at 5⅝c.@5¾c.; 64x64 common at 5⅝c.; do. standards, 5⅞c. cash; do. standards, 6c. for 30 to 60 days.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 17—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½; 1867s, 108¾; new 5s, 102⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 45½@45¾; do. preferred, 71½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46.

6 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000. Erie Railway Shares, 45¾@46. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 37½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 8 1-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Refined Petroleum, 11¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Jan. 17.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—151, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 152, Robinson vs. The City of Brooklyn; 154, Palmeter vs. Prindle; 35, —— vs. ——; 155, Candee vs. Kuhn; 156, Mosselman et al. vs. Caen; 18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 158, Palen vs. Bushell et al.; 159, Hill et al. vs. McKenzie; 165, Oxley vs. King et al.; 166, Green vs. Trask; 167, Saltonstall vs. Lord; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 169, Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 170, Wilson vs. Kerr; 171, Tenth National Bank vs. Darragh et al.; 173, Poor vs. Bowen; 174, Huston vs. Weber.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donohue, J.—316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 11, Adler, &c., vs. Elmore; 2556, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c.; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 837, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1003, Franks et al. vs. Fleischman et al.; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 903, Wood vs. Healey et al.; 1735, Jones vs. Mayor, &c.; 899, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 1151, Sackett vs. Causland; 1159, Rosenbaum et al. vs. Newdecker; 2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1210, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.; 991, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 735, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 909, Morris vs. Stover; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—476, Tuska vs. Tuska; 2060, Gordon vs. Van Orden; 54, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 438, Gray et al. vs. Morgan et al.; 672, Claflin et al. vs. Wollabeck; 814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1490, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company et al.; 1300, Baldwin vs. Ahearn et al.; 1312, Dalbey et al. vs. Curry et al.; 1316, Griffith et al. vs. Conklin; 1320, Mitchell vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1324, Merwin et al. vs. Everett et al.; 1326, Johnson vs. Davidson; 1330, McCall vs. Jenkins; 1332, Fithian vs. the Mayor et al.; 1338, Seventh Ward National Bank vs. Bishop et al.; 1340, Fifth National Bank vs. Smith, impleaded; 1958, Kinsley vs. Barber et al.; 1356½, Boller vs. Lagrave; 1358, Beer vs. Rafe.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Beckwith; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 563, Frendrill, by Guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad; 635, Pender vs. Johnson et al.; 805, Mendelson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 465, Berg vs. Baker et al.; 287, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 1389, Lowerre vs. Chalmers; 415, Hays vs. Commonwealth Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—378, Reade vs. Clarke et al.; 813, Mallory et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchow vs. Koehler; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 246, Brown, Jr., vs. Peyley; 302, McGarry vs. Maher; 306, Regan vs. Paulson et al.; 164, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 330, American Popular Life Insurance Company vs. O'Neill et al.; 20, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 670, Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. Garrison; 736, Osborn vs. Gantz; 1048, Angel, Administratrix, vs. D. B. R. R. & B. Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C.J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—71, Delmonico, Executor, &c., vs. Koeppel; 11, The People ex rel. McMullen vs. The Board of Estimate, &c.; 70, Bishop vs. Becker. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part [illegible] Held by Loew, J.—[illegible] vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. [illegible]

[illegible] Brady, J. — [illegible] vs. Wheeler; [illegible] vs. Donald; [illegible] Marine Company; [illegible] vs. Ruth; [illegible] vs. Wilson and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company; 4028, Knoeppell vs. Mauer; 4104, Huston vs. Swift; 4134, Martin et al. vs. Siebenthal; [illegible] vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—2779, Snedecor vs. Hatch; 2323, [illegible] vs. Brewing; 1437, Barton vs. Bernheim; [illegible] Calkin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; [illegible] Silberberg vs. Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company; 2925, Dukes vs. Klepstein; 3234, Hotham et al. vs. Page; 2935, Fitzgibbon vs. Bandmann; [illegible] gan vs. Geoghan; 3113, Richardson vs. Smith; [illegible] Jakobi vs. Rohsbach et al.; 3197, Kohn vs. Kohlman; 3201, Burke vs. Joyce; 3203, Tucker vs. Smith et al.; 3206, Johnson vs. Dunnick.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3964, Snow vs. Diggins; 2828, Degraaf vs. Lord; 3220, Chadwick vs. Keating; 3476, [illegible] vs. Claremont; 3091, Dunn vs. Lichtenstein; [illegible] Bowman vs. Sawyer; 3905, Bock vs. Jacobs; [illegible] vs. Sengstack; 3961, May vs. Brown; 3966, Hulburt vs. McMillen; 4126, Hurs vs. Kallenbach; 4135, [illegible] vs. Smith; 4136, Carroll vs. Burdock; 4183, Myers vs. Crotty; 3207, Bulkley vs. Martin.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—William Welch, burglary; Richard Carroll, John Murray, burglary; Thomas Burns, Michael Nicholson, burglary; Adam Smith, James Murphy, burglary; [illegible] McDonald, larceny from the person; John J. Price, larceny from the person; Herman Arnold, grand larceny; James Sullivan, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Wm. Fenton, robbery; James M. Brady, felonious assault and battery; Peter Koons and Robert Jackson, burglary; Peter Goodman, burglary; Mary Miller, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Eva [illegible], grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Wygant, Patrick Flynn, and Alfred Burke, grand larceny; Henry Miller, grand larceny; Lewis Fennell, grand larceny; John Frawley, alias John Thorpe, grand larceny; John Barnard, grand larceny; John Conway, larceny from the person; George Anderson, larceny from the person.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

The February number, the second of the new volume, of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE fairly sparkles with brilliant, interesting, and attractive articles. In this number Mr. George MacDonald's long-promised serial story, Malcolm, really begins. It is brimful of fine Scotch humor. Its characters are skillfully and clearly drawn. It is altogether a most stirring and captivating story of the author's best. The continuation of "The New Hyperion" maintains the universal interest already created—an interest which is constantly surprised and intensified by the singularly original and suggestive illustrations of Doré. "Josephine and Malmaison," illustrated, is an interesting sketch of Napoleon's life at Malmaison and of his relations with Josephine, by Marie Howland. "A Western Seeress," by Will Wallace Harney, is a graphic and curious piece, descriptive of adventures illustrative of the faculty of second sight. "Two Marquises," by Reginald Wyford, contains a sketch of the Marquis of Hertford, who was the original of Thackeray's famous character, "The Marquis of Steyne." "How we Met" is a charming story by the author of "Blindpits." "Kiamut," an Eastern poem, by George H. Boker, will command universal attention. "Among the Alligators" is a lively Florida hunting sketch, by S. C. Clarke. "The Romance of a Tin Box," by Louis A. Roberts, is, as its title indicates, a very amusing story. "Modern French Fiction," by Francis Asheton, is an able critical article on a subject of constantly increasing interest. This number also contains "A Queen's Adventure," a very sprightly paper, by R. Davey; and "A Famine in the East," by Fanny R. Feudge. "Our Monthly Gossip" in the February number is equal in style and variety to any of its predecessors, and to say that is to commend the Magazine to all readers of refined taste and good judgment.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANDREW KOCH plaintiff, against L. F. FASSEN, and —— FASSEN, composing the firm of Fassen & Brother, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 17th day of January, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and thirty dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 9th day of September, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.

G. W. WINGATE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—JOHN A. WEEKS and GEORGE H. FORSTER, composing the firm of Weeks & Forster, plaintiffs, against GEORGE RUDGE, Jr., defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($1,939 38,) with interest from the 23d day of July, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JAN. 20, AT 10:30 A. M., AT NO. 272 Degraw st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn, handsome furniture, in good order, walnut parlor suite, lady's desk, music stand, rich mantel clock, paintings and chromos, walnut and mahogany chamber sets, marble tops, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hat stand, library table, wire window screens, oak doors, walnut extension table and dining chairs, with kitchen furniture.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, within their stores, fresh Palermo, Naples, Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Columbia, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., sale of recently-published books, rare poetry, political treatises, scientific works, and Americana, including several Confederate publications.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, furniture slabs, counters, &c., tiling, monuments, head-stones, &c.; plumbers' slabs a specialty; diamond cutting-machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
N. SULLIVAN & CO.
have removed to Nos. 327, 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, with but perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL. MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in [illegible] and sale is [illegible].
SEND FOR CIRCULAR WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. G. [illegible] & CO., Successors to [illegible],
No. 98 Duane st., New-York.

THE HOME [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Femme de Feu—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Man and Wife—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Belles of the Kitchen—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment—Mr. James Collins, Ned Buntline and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Varieties—Mr. Josh Hart, Mr. Harrigan, Snow Brothers.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London and Paris—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim—(Allegory.)

EAST-SIDE HALL.—Lecture by Mr. John B. Gough—"Now and Then."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture by Mr. R. A. Proctor—"The Moon."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.......$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.......10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.......2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.......3
The Weekly Times, per annum.......2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

We invite the immediate attention of the authorities to the shameful condition of our streets. It is a mere robbery of the public to go on paying money for street cleaning, when no "cleaning" whatever is done. There has not been a cart or a man employed for weeks past. Even the dust-barrels are not emptied; in fact, the entire hygienic work of the City has come to a standstill. Why should any further money be paid for street cleaning? Perhaps Mr. Green can have something to say on that point.

Senator Morton's proposed amendments to provide a better mode of electing the President of the United States, now before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, involve a subject of great importance, and it should be most carefully considered. Public sentiment undoubtedly demands the abolition of the cumbrous Electoral College, but it is not certain that the substitute of Mr. Morton will meet with general approval. There are many who fear that in practice the district system might be attended with serious difficulties. Under the proposed plan, as given in the abstract which has been furnished the public, a candidate might be elected by a very small minority, both of the popular vote and the district votes. In itself this may not be an objection, but it is necessary to consider whether there is a certainty that the country will always acquiesce in the rule of a President elected under such circumstances. The proposed plan has not, however, been yet adopted by the committee, and, if approved, its details will probably be altered in some important particulars.

We should be glad to know from what source Mr. S. B. Ruggles expects superhuman wisdom to descend upon Congress, or upon any committee thereof. That he is in earnest expectation of such a miracle we cannot doubt. Nothing less than an authoritative assurance of the early occurrence of this event could justify Mr. Ruggles in the proposition he has recently made to the Chamber of Commerce, and which our readers will find in another column. This proposition suggests that Congress shall undertake to regulate the railway freight charges between the West and the East, and *vice versa*. Probably no task more delicate, more difficult, more complex, or more tedious, was ever proposed for mortal consideration. We might add that there are few organized bodies in this country, composed of males, more utterly unfit for the task than Congress. Mr. Ruggles has, however, coupled this proposition with some very interesting facts, and with a recommendation concerning our canals which is perfectly sound, and to which we invite attention.

There appears to be some apprehension among the Republicans in the Legislature that, to approve the fifth article of the pending constitutional amendments, will be impolitic in a party sense, and will endanger all the articles before the people. Upon full consideration, we think it will be found that these fears are groundless. The fifth article takes from the people the election of ten State officers, and makes those which are continued appointive by the Governor or ... elective by the Legislature ... amendment there is cause to fear that this article will not meet with popular approval; but it is the duty of the Legislature, nevertheless, to submit it to the people. In so doing, the members will not commit themselves or their party to the change, but only afford the people an opportunity to decide whether they desire it or not. The article was the work of a strictly non-partisan commission, and the Democrats will fail to make any party capital out of the fact that it is submitted. Nor will its submission endanger the other amendments, for each article is to be voted upon separately, and each will be judged independently of all the others. The most sensible thing for the Legislature to do is to transmit all the amendments to the people, just as they are, and we hope this course will be taken.

Every voter in the Twenty-first Assembly District should remember that something more important than the choice of a member of the Legislature depends upon the result of the election to-morrow. The return of Genet at a time when he was under indictment, and when it was notorious that he was guilty of infamous crimes, was a disgrace to the district, and, in some degree, to the City and State. By their action to-morrow, the voters can make some amends for the past, and show themselves fit to exercise the rights of citizenship. They cannot do it by voting for Sullivan, the contractor's candidate, nor for Mr. Crary, who is the choice of John Morrissey. But by electing Mr. Horatio P. Allen they will be doing themselves a signal service. We do not desire the election of Mr. Allen because he is a Republican, for the partisan advantage to be gained from his success is too small to be worth considering. We wish his election because it would be a proof that there has been an improvement in the political morals of the Twenty-first District, which is sadly needed. Mr. Allen can well afford to be defeated, but the district cannot afford to defeat him.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND THE MERCHANTS.

The treatment of the mercantile community by the Custom-house authorities is a subject of very great importance, and it is one which we have inquired into with every desire to find out the truth, no matter on which side it might tell. To begin with, we must say that we have great faith in the honesty and integrity of Collector Arthur, and we believe he would not knowingly allow any harsh or offensive measures to be adopted toward any merchant or importer. We shall continue to hold that opinion until some one supplies us with evidence to the contrary. We know, also, that the heads of departments under Collector Arthur are honest and able men, and this is some guarantee of the general good management of the Custom-house. The same remarks apply to the Custom-house under Gen. Arthur's predecessor, Mr. Thomas Murphy. He was much abused by the *Tribune* and other papers, chiefly because he was a political antagonist of Horace Greeley, and had offended the eccentric persons who surrounded Mr. Greeley in the latter part of his life. But Secretary Boutwell acknowledged that the Custom-house had never been better managed than it was in Mr. Murphy's time, and amid the numerous assaults made upon him, not one fact was proved which in the least degree reflected upon his personal honor or upon his efficiency as an officer. He was simply singled out as the target for abuse in a factional strife. So far from having profited in a pecuniary sense by his connection with the Custom-house, we have no doubt that he was out of pocket by it.

There may be, of course, subordinates in the Custom-house who set about their duties in a different spirit, and it is very desirable that any merchant who knows of such cases should bring them to the knowledge of the Collector. In endeavoring to find out the facts connected with the subject, we recently carefully examined Mr. Jackson S. Schultz's address before the Chamber of Commerce. That gentleman—much and deservedly esteemed in New-York, and by none more than ourselves—made certain specific charges, which seemed to us to offer a good opportunity for investigation. Yet, when we came to inquire into these charges, we found that none of them would hold water. His "diamond case," for instance, did not answer to his description of it. As we understand Mr. Schultz to have said, a highly-respectable firm had a package addressed to them by mail, care of the Collector, and when it arrived it was seized, without any notice having been sent to the firm. It turns out that notice *was* sent to the firm on the receipt of the package, and that the package itself was opened in presence of a representative of that firm. The package was received on the 6th, and on the 7th notice was sent to the firm. That there may be no doubt on this point, we subjoin the official correspondence and minutes:

Custom-house, New-York City,
Collector's Office, Dec. 7, 1872.

Gentlemen: I have in my possession two packets addressed to you, received per foreign post, and supposed to contain dutiable goods. Please call at this office, relative to the same. Respectfully,

(Signed,) D. F. PHELPS, Deputy Collector.

Messrs. Dowley, Corners & Co., No. 42 Pine street.

Custom House, New-York City,
Collector's Office, Jan. 13, 1873.

I certify that accompanying paper is a true copy of letter-press copy of a letter sent by me to Dowley, Corners & Co., on the 7th of December, 1872; that in pursuance of this letter, Mr. Demarest, representing Dowley, Corners & Co., called at the Custom-house several times; that on the 11th of December the packets referred to in the letter of the 7th of that month were opened in presence of Mr. Demarest, and by his authority; that they were found to contain dutiable merchandise, viz., precious stones, and were thereupon seized by me for violation of section 50 of the act of March 2, 1799. I further certify that I instructed Mr. Demarest fully as to the best and quickest means of obtaining the diamonds, and offered him every facility in my power to enable him to procure a remission as speedily as possible. I advised him to make a full statement to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he did as appears by accompanying copy of letter of Secretary, which I certify to be a true copy from original letter on file in this office. Annexed paper is a true copy of returned copy of letter of the Assistant Collector Clinch in reply to Secretary's letter, inclosing communication of Dowley, Corners & Co. DUDLEY F. PHELPS,
Deputy Collector.

Treasury Department, Dec. 12, 1874.

Sir: I inclose you herewith a letter from Messrs. Dowley, Corners & Co., of your City, complaining that certain diamonds sent them by Wood & Parker, of Glasgow, Scotland, through the Post Office, directed to the care of the Collector of the Port, are ... with the grounds of your action, and return the accompanying inclosure.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) J. F. HARTLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

Collector of Customs, New-York.

Custom-house, New-York City,
Collector's Office, Dec. 16, 1872.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., (D. L. 5,429,) inclosing communication from Messrs. Dowley, Corners & Co. relative to the seizure of certain diamonds addressed to them through the Post Office, I have the honor to state that two packages of diamonds were transmitted to this office by the Postmaster on the 6th and 7th inst., addressed to "Messrs. Dowley, Corners & Co., care Collector of Customs, New-York." Under the late practice of this office, heretofore reported to you, these diamonds were seized as having been landed without payment of duties and illegally imported through the United States mail. The Appraiser has returned the value of the same as $3,609 93 foreign value, and $4,684 23 home value in currency. Inclosure is returned.

I am, very respectfully,
(Signed,) C. P. CLINCH, Assistant Collector.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

Now surely there can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, after reading the above documents, that Mr. Schultz was misinformed when he was led to state that the firm in question received no notice of the arrival of the diamonds. When Mr. Schultz goes on to argue that, in any case, packages sent through the mail should not be opened, we differ with him. Is it proper to place duties on lace and diamonds? We should say yes, while it is found necessary to tax the working man's tea and sugar. The next question is, Should one set of dealers be allowed to smuggle in diamonds or laces through the mails, while another set, who import these commodities through the usual channel, are obliged to pay the duties? We say not. No diamonds have ever been confiscated in the Custom-house—they are simply held in pursuance of the law until the requirements of the law are complied with.

Mr. Schultz's "sugar" case is so much weaker than the diamond case, and we have already presented the facts connected with it so fully, that we need not discuss it any further, unless Mr. Schultz should desire it. The only other point of importance which he raised is this—that a merchant may have his books or other property seized because of some "unintentional" mistakes in valuation, or errors in the invoices. Here, again, he seems to be clearly in the wrong. The books of a merchant cannot be seized without the authority of a Judge's order. They are released when he undertakes to produce a certified copy of the required extracts. But, above all, *unintentional* errors do not render his property liable to forfeiture. The ruling of Judge Blatchford on that point, in the case we quoted the other day, seems to be absolutely conclusive. But we surely need not go beyond the words of the law itself:

Extract of Section 1, *Act of March* 3, 1863.

"And if any such owner, consignee, or agent of any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall *knowingly* make or attempt to make any entry thereof by means of any *false invoice* or false certificate of a Consul, Vice Consul, or commercial agent, or of any invoice which shall not contain a true statement of all the particulars hereinbefore required, or by means of any other false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, said goods, wares, and merchandise, or their value, shall be forfeited and disposed of as other forfeitures for violation of the Revenue laws."

And Judge Blatchford cautioned the jury, in the case cited the other day, that unless they found that the false invoices had been "knowingly" drawn up, there must be a verdict for the defendants. When, therefore, a merchant has his property seized through a mere technical or unintentional error, why does he not go into the courts to protect his rights? If, instead of doing this, he goes to the Secretary of the Treasury, and begs to be allowed to compromise the matter, and signs an acknowledgment of a "knowing" attempt to pass off a false invoice as a preliminary step to the compromise—is it a natural supposition that he is an innocent man? Why sign such a document if there has only been an "unintentional" error, especially when the law distinctly says that unintentional errors shall not be punished? It is much to be hoped that, considering complaints like those of Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, the Secretary of the Treasury will in future refuse all offers of compromise, and allow disputed cases to take their usual course through the courts. The Custom-house here, as we understand, discourages all offers of compromise, and we hope the Secretary of the Treasury will do the same. There will be less talk of "conspiracies" and "moieties" when a jury has decided in every case of reported fraud.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The bank returns of Saturday show that the average of deposits last week, as compared with the average for the week ending Dec. 29, 1873, was larger by more than thirty-six millions of dollars. This is an enormous increase, and betrays a flow of money into this City which is by far the most important fact in the financial situation. It is not necessary to inquire in detail whence this money comes. We may say, however, that it is only partly the result of collections, of just matured obligations, or of extensions accorded by City creditors to their debtors last Fall, and that much of it comes from country banks. In connection with the accumulation of money at this point, there has been a reaction from the low prices of a few months since, and this is traceable, perhaps, not so much to actual current demand as to a disposition to discount a demand anticipated in the Spring.

No one who knew this country only from observations made, say between the middle of September and the middle of October last, would believe it possible that within three months from the latter date, the characteristic of the money market should be a full supply, not to say an oversupply, of money, seeking almost in vain for profitable investment. Yet that this is now the case no one will doubt. There is not the slightest question among business men that the accumulation of money so rapidly and in such large amounts is reviving the spirit of speculation, is getting a great many shaky enterprises on their legs again, is making dealers venturesome, and is, in short, paving the way to an expansion of operations the end of which no one can foresee. We have already pointed out that the vicious mode of doing business on the Stock Exchange which prevailed before the panic, and which was one of the things which caused the panic, has been resumed. We do not suppose it has lost its power for evil. It was argued then, and still is, ... old methods of lending their money, they could not profitably handle the immense balances which, as a consequence of our banking system, are periodically heaped up in this city.

There is no denying the basis of fact which underlies this argument. We are now seeing an extraordinary exemplification of the circumstances on which the advocates of stock-brokers' banking—if we may call it so—relied for the justification of their course. Money has been arriving in New-York for three weeks at an average rate of twelve millions a week. The result is that it has pressed, and is pressing, into all the avenues where it can hope to find employment at even moderate profit. Necessarily its effect is felt most on the Stock Exchange. But the Stock Exchange is but the knot where are gathered all the cords of enterprise that reach every part of the country. An impulse communicated to it is transmitted to the remotest parts, and we may be sure that the stimulus of a plethoric money market in New-York will be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We need not point out the cheerful view which is taken of the condition of things by those who are brought most immediately in contact with it. There is a very general and not an unnatural feeling, that the effects of the panic have passed away, and that now everything is to go prosperously. With money plentiful, trade is expected to be active, new enterprises popular, and the recovery from old embarrassments possible. But there is a reverse to this picture, which must be looked upon, and which will not escape the cautious business man. If things are to go on as before, may they not also end as they did before, or worse? If the country has before been stimulated to undertake gigantic enterprises which it could not manage, and which swallowed the capital and credit of great houses, until their fall shook the country, may not a recurrence of the stimulus produce similar imprudence, bringing about similar dangers? Have we recovered from the effects of the panic so completely that we can afford to forget that it ever occurred, and to disregard all the lessons we read ourselves at that interesting period? Doubtless money has been flowing rapidly to New-York, but what is the condition of the banks from which a large part of it comes, and what is the condition of a good many of the City banks with reference to the loans on which this accumulation is forced out? Are the two sets of banks any better able to stand a sudden collapse, brought about by some such "accident" as Mr. Morton thinks produced the difficulty in September than they then were?

These are questions which prudent men will be sure to answer before accepting the present condition of things as permanent, or the promises it holds out as to be relied upon. We have no right to forget that we are in an extraordinary situation. There are many influences at work, on the effect of which no man can count. Our currency is still made up of irredeemable Government notes and unredeemed bank notes, the sum of the two nearly fixed, and that by an entirely arbitrary limit. We have been passing through a period when credits were universally shaken, and from which a large part of the mercantile community emerged with an enormous load of "extended" obligations to carry. The system of banking which depleted the outlying country of its currency at the earliest possible moment, to gather it in New-York for the use and abuse of speculators, is not reformed or modified, and stands small chance of being so. The whole country through, people are crying to Congress to help them; but that body is not likely to do anything of the kind, if indeed it does not make matters worse. Is it not safer, then, in all business transactions, to move cautiously? We believe it is, and if we were to sum up the business situation in a phrase, we should say it was one of smooth and rapid sailing in the midst of unseen but possibly imminent dangers.

AN ARGUMENTATIVE GOVERNOR.

The prevalence of lynch law in some of the Western States has given rise to an impression that the Governors of those States fail to recognize the enormity of the crime, or the responsibility devolved upon them for its suppression. This is unjust—at least to Gov. Woodson, of Missouri. In proclamation after proclamation, that excellent Magistrate has recorded his objection to the practice, and his earnest desire that it should cease. In fact, it is now impossible to hang a horse-thief, or murder an obstinate Sheriff, in Missouri (unless it be done very quietly and uncomfortably) without calling forth a remonstrance from the Governor. In his last annual message to the Legislature, this admirable officer sets out with great clearness, and at even unnecessary length, his reasons for thinking that men ought not to be hanged except by due process of law. In an elaborate argument enforced by Scriptural quotations, he shows that murder is commonly regarded among civilized nations as a most objectionable practice, and that "to hang a horse-thief because he has stolen a horse is murder."

Aware, however, that the last proposition involves a doctrine not generally received among the people of Missouri, he is at some pains to exculpate himself from any suspicion of unworthy motives. "No apology," he says, cautiously, "is about to be made by me for horse-thieves," and he proceeds with more argument and Scripture to show that thieving likewise is a practice of which no well-regulated Governor can approve. At the same time, he mildly insinuates that for private individuals to convert themselves into amateur hangmen, and to go about the country stringing up thieves wherever they find them, is apt to cause confusion at least. On this point he candidly admits there is a difference of opinion. "There seems," he goes on to say, "a mistaken notion entertained by many intelligent and highly-respectable gentlemen in Missouri in respect to the extent of their privileges. They seem to think that the awful power of life and death is lodged with them; that they have the right to say who shall live and who shall die at will." But—and the Governor proceeds to argue the question in a way which the more intelligent and respectable of the opposition gentlemen will find it hard to refute—"it occurs to him that the horse-thief has just as much right under the law to steal a horse as the owner of the horse has to hang the thief." And, finally, he concludes, with a calm and impartial argument which ... gent and highly-respectable gentleman who has hitherto asserted the "privilege" of hanging horse-thieves—"when any number of men—I care not whether the number is half a dozen or a thousand—hang the thief, every man engaged in hanging him is a murderer under the law, and, if the law were enforced, every one of them would be hanged."

If lynching does not instantly stop throughout Missouri, it will be because there is no virtue in logic. It may, indeed, occur to captious persons that for the Governor of a great State to go on arguing about what would happen if the laws were enforced, without any attempt to enforce them, is not the best way to secure obedience. It may occur, also, to these cavilers that the "intelligent and highly-respectable Missouri" gentlemen who find that their indulgence in "the privilege" of murder entails no worse penalty than such a lecture as a too-fond parent might read to a naughty child, are unlikely to forego that privilege for any amount of Gubernatorial garrulity. But we fear it will never occur to Gov. Woodson that it is only by acting, and not by talking, that he can clear his State of an infamy which is a reproach to the entire country. As he himself admits in this same remarkable message, not only horse-thieves, but Sheriff's officers, have during the past year been murdered by mobs, "every one of whom, if the law were enforced, would be hanged." We have yet to hear that a single one of these murderers has received the slightest punishment, or has even been brought to trial. Is a Governor chosen to deliver lectures on ethics, or to see that the laws are obeyed?

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Some time having elapsed without any suspension of mining in the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania, it was hoped that the interests of capital and labor had been so adjusted that there would be no more of the strikes which for several years were of annual occurrence. It was noticed that these strikes were usually produced by some action of the leading coal corporations in reference to wages, and that they were always ruinous in their effects to everybody except the corporations. The miners, especially, suffered great hardships, for, after weeks or months of idleness, during which they and their families were reduced to want, they were compelled to go to work again at any terms which the employers might offer. It was natural to suppose that they had become wise by experience, and that in the future they would not devote themselves to the task of dragging the chestnuts of the corporations out of the fire.

This reasonable hope has been disappointed, and another general suspension is at hand. The history of former strikes is repeated even in the most minute details in the present affair. The trouble began as heretofore in Schuylkill County, and in an attempt to reduce the wages of the miners. In former years there may have been some excuse for this policy, as the Schuylkill mines were then owned by a number of small companies, which were unable to compete, when the price of coal became low, with the powerful Scranton corporations operating in the upper fields. But the movement to bring about a strike has this time been the work of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is only another name for the Reading Railroad. This corporation always exerted a powerful influence in the lower fields, from the fact that it controlled the only avenue to market, but of late years it has largely added to its power by combining the business of mining with that of transportation. This combination is so injurious to the best interests of the people, that it is expressly prohibited in all cases by the new Constitution of Pennsylvania. Its evil effects could have no more striking illustration than in the present proceedings of the Reading corporation.

Owning 93,000 acres of coal lands, and the only direct railroad from the mines to the Eastern market, the corporation was possessed of sufficient power to disregard all interests but its own. With steady production the market became overstocked, and prices naturally fell. To raise prices, either now or in the Spring months, it was necessary to stop production, and, unfortunately, the corporation had found from experience that nothing was more easy to accomplish. An order was made taking twenty-five cents per ton from the minimum pay of the miners, and the thing was done. This is precisely what all the talk about the "basis" amounts to. The order of the Reading corporation furnished the excuse, if it was not the cause, of the paralysis which has suddenly come upon a leading industry of the country. It will, of course, be admitted by all that if there had been no change in the "basis," no reduction of wages, there would have been no strike in Schuylkill, and, without a strike in that county, there would have been no suspension in the other fields. As we shall presently show, it is difficult to approve of the proceedings of the miners, but the chief responsibility for the strike plainly belongs to the Reading corporation. Indeed, we have not found that Mr. Gowen, the President of the company, has attempted to evade or deny this responsibility.

But it is also true that the miners have been active and serviceable allies of the corporation. The organization known by the name of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, but which is popularly called the Miners' Union, has for several years exercised an undisputed authority over its members in arranging their relations with the operators who employ them. The policy of the Union has always been to resist any attempt to reduce wages with the severe remedy of a strike. It has, therefore, always been an effective instrument ready to the hand of the corporations, and it has been invariably used for their benefit. It has been especially serviceable in this way on the present occasion. Suspension in Schuylkill would not answer the desired purpose while production continued in the other fields, and the Union went to the help of the companies with unusual promptitude and zeal. There was no attempt to reduce wages in the other fields, but a pretext was found for a strike in the Wyoming region in a demand for an increase. This course was in itself sufficiently illogical, but the miners made it more absurd by resolving to suspend without giving the employers any oppor- ... trouble to precipitate the strike that a proposition to delay the movement in order to confer with the employers was not accepted.

There may have been no collusion between the Reading corporation and the leaders of the Union in these proceedings, but it is certain that these apparently adverse forces have been laboring for the same end. As the result of their efforts over 20,000 men are already idle, and many thousands more soon will be. These men and their families must suffer for the necessaries of life, and their idleness must result in general disaster to six populous and prosperous counties. The evil which has been done, and is threatened, is by no means confined to the producers. The entire Atlantic slope is almost wholly dependent upon the Pennsylvania anthracite fields for fuel, and it has always happened that a strike has been followed by a large advance in the price of coal. This natural result may not follow for some weeks, owing to the large stock on hand, but it must follow sooner or later. Before the end of the Spring months, the poor in hundreds of cities and towns will be severely taxed in the enhanced price of coal for the benefit of rapacious corporations. In any aspect in which it can be viewed, the strike is a public calamity and is without justification. Neither corporations nor miners were suffering from hardships which rendered a resort to this extreme measure necessary. But the strike will have one excellent effect, as we have stated, in proving the justice and wisdom of the provision in the new Constitution of Pennsylvania which prohibits a railroad company from engaging in mining. When the business of producing and transporting coal is in entirely separate hands it will be much more difficult, if not altogether impossible, to force the miners into idleness.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The tenacity with which women cling to first impressions in cases of mistaken identity has probably in no instance been so productive of difficulties, embarrassing situations, and bad blood, as in that of the corpulent person who claims to be Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. The late Lady Tichborne, in spite of the "claimant's" grossness and vulgarity, and his lack of resemblance to the Roger who was supposed to have gone down with the *Bella*, appeared to have been thoroughly satisfied that he was her son, even before he ventured to present himself in Paris. Had she failed to recognize him, however well his plans might have been perfected, it is quite clear that he never would have succeeded in imposing upon the public to the extent that he has done. There is no doubt that some women are gifted with rare powers of intuition, but that all women are to be depended upon for correctness in cases of identity because of this fact, is a deduction which the weight of evidence is against. Most of our readers will remember the case of the Williamsburg (N. Y.) German, whose wife, during his absence from home, identified as his remains the body of an unknown man found drowned in the East River, and how she kept her widow's weeds until the reappearance of her husband. They will likewise remember the case of the unfortunate Vreeland, whose ownership was disputed by two women with such a show of right and sincerity on the part of each, that even Justice Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, was puzzled, and hesitated to decide between them, until it was proved beyond a doubt that Vreeland had never been to the place where claimant number two swore he had been married to her. Notwithstanding that, however, the woman doubtless still believes that the law has wrongfully deprived her of a husband. Scores of similar cases could be cited.

The most ludicrous case of mistaken identity that we have heard of lately is said to have occurred in Montreal last week, through the unfortunate resemblance of two young gentlemen, residents of that city. One of them, it seems, was recently married, the other is still a bachelor. In the early part of the week, as we are informed by the correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, the married person went to a dinner party. The unmarried one, as it so happened, was similarly occupied on the same evening, but, unluckily for his reputation, he made a miscalculation as to his capacity for native wine, and spoiled his night's amusement. While a glimmer of reason remained, he endeavored to get home without attracting attention. By the time the poor young man reached a cab-stand, his mind had become so confused that he was unable to remember either his own name or the name of the street in which he lived. As he was engaged in gesticulating somewhat wildly to the cab-driver, a friend of the married young gentleman, happening to pass, noticed his plight, and, confounding his identity with the latter, pushed him into a cab, whispered to the driver, and continued on his way. The result of this friendly act was the conveyance of the unmarried man to the house of the married man, where his lamentable condition, as may easily be supposed, created anything but a pleasant surprise. The young wife was, of course, deeply mortified at the figure he cut in her father's house. Subsequently, as he lay asleep upon a sofa, the father-in-law entered the room to remonstrate with him. After wasting much good advice, the father-in-law suddenly discovered the mistake that had been made by his daughter, and was in the act of trying to persuade the latter, probably much against her will, that the intoxicated young man was not her husband, when the real husband put an end to the dispute, and greatly increased the embarrassment of the household by letting himself in at the hall-door with a latch-key.

Now, if it so happened that, by some strange combination of circumstances, the young husband had mysteriously disappeared after separating from his friends, would the young wife have been so easily convinced that "a fearful mistake" had occurred, and that in point of fact the intoxicated young man, bearing as he did such a striking resemblance to her husband, was, nevertheless, an entire stranger to her? The first impression she had when he tumbled into the hall-way would certainly favor the assumption that she would not, and considering how tenaciously women stick to first impressions, we cannot but think that this Montreal case, other things being equal, would not differ in that respect from most of those that have been published. Happily for all the persons concerned, there is no possibility of any ...

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The *Economiste Français* of the 28th of December, 1873, publishes the following article on the question "How to Resume Specie Payments in the United States:" "The citizens of the United States are, at length, seriously engaged on the question of a return to specie payments. The Chamber of Commerce at New-York strenuously urges it, and calls attention to the difficulties that have been caused by the indefinite prolongation of a system of paper money. There is, then, both the disposition and the effort to suppress it, but, unfortunately, there is at the same time an opinion of some weight in Congress which would go not only to prolong the system, but even to extend it. In that opinion we are glad to see that Gen. Grant does not participate. Perhaps, like all military men, without taking much account of the machinery of credit, he has an intuitive predilection for metallic money. Like the first Napoleon in years gone by, or like the Prussian Government at the passing time, he doubtless perceives the advantages of gold or silver in its permitting the holder to procure at any given moment whatever he may want free of all the risks connected with paper money, of which the purchasing power is apt to decline just when there is the most occasion to employ it. Attendant on inconvertible paper there is always a danger of business matters being brought to a dead lock, for how is it possible to say what should be the amount of circulation, when it is in the nature of money that its quantity should vary of itself with the varying exigencies of trade? A defined limit will be at one time insufficient and at another in excess. By the now existing system, as President Grant remarked, the paper circulation of the United States is the same in amount all the year round, so that when the public is able to make use of it in the intervals between the great movements of produce which occur at crop time, it is found to accumulate in the banks at New-York. There it soon gets placed out in loans on all sorts of securities of a kind which effectually deprive it of its movable character. Paper money, when it happens to be in excess, ought only to be employed in loans at short term and within the circle of commercial credit; if there is a scarcity of borrowers on that footing, then too often, rather than reap no profit, recourse is had to investments of the protracted class even in spite of the danger. By a process like this, let the circulation be ever so large, employment will not be wanting for it, and it will be absorbed. As the paper increases in redundance prices rise as a matter of course till the period arrives for a disastrous liquidation. There is no such thing as elasticity with a circulation of paper—this can only be obtained through the precious metals, which freely expand toward those places where they can be employed and paid for. The whole secret of the elasticity of metallic money consists in this, that its range, whether in one direction or the other, is determined by a simple and intelligible law; it is exported as it becomes abundant, and it is imported as it becomes scarce. To increase or diminish a circulation of paper according to the expansion or contraction of business is a very different thing; a vision which everybody who seeks to realise must seek in vain. Not that there is any want of plans in this direction, for from day to day one discoverer or another is prepared to offer to us some new nostrum, however we may prefer to take specie payments as the only true basis, rather than run the chance of artificial combinations on what pretense soever. Such it is most agreeable to see is the tenor of the most recent advice tendered to Congress by Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the United States Treasury. There is, indeed, a portion of the American press, which would make us regard the invention of greenbacks as one of the blessings of the civil war in rendering the nation independent of the foreign exchanges; still when we find that the Executive power knows how to express a sounder doctrine, and shows itself ready to put it into practice, one cannot help feeling the hope, if not the confidence, that those journalists will receive their contradiction in the voice of public opinion. It is to be regretted that the last panic went to mislead people as to the measures proper to be employed with the view of obtaining what they wish for. The temporary fall in the price of gold excited more attention than it deserved, as the crisis had simultaneously diminished the national resources by affecting most prejudicially the Treasury receipts. Before the crisis it was the Treasury which was holding the large reserves of gold arising out of payments at the Custom-houses for duties. Now these payments hardly suffice for the current expenditure, and for the first time of late years there is talk of a deficit of public income. Herein lies one of the grand impediments to the resumption. The Secretary of the Treasury, who perceives this fast enough, now casts about in a different direction, and, referring to certain sums which from time to time are paid as dividends on the Government bonds forming the guarantee capital of the national banks, he submits to Congress why might not those banks be compelled to hold the amount of such dividends in gold, but neither would this put the Government a step the forwarder, since the Treasury, pinched as it is already, would only be drawing in and giving out at the same time without at all improving its position. Gen. Grant has expressed his confidence in still another expedient, which is that the country should at least contrive to retain the gold which itself produces, as no doubt it may, but it must pay for it. What is most to be desired is that members of Congress will gradually get a glimpse of a truth not to be contraverted, that there is but one mode of resuming specie payments—it is first to establish a surplus of public income over expenditure, and then to withdraw from circulation, as is now being done in France, the paper money of which the issue was authorized in times of difficulty."

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Writing from St. Petersburg on Dec. 29, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "The preparations for the royal wedding are being carried on with the greatest activity. Up to the present time there has been no change in the orders already issued, and the marriage will be celebrated on the day originally fixed. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is expected on Sunday next, the 23d, (4th January,) so that, having had one 'merry Christmas' at his own home, he will have a second in the home of his bride—a favorable omen, let us hope, of the many happy returns he may enjoy of this good old English festival. Adherence to the old style is not always attended with advantage; but so long as it gives the chance of two Christmasses in one year, who would wish to see it altered?

If all goes well, therefore, on the 23d of January, in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, there will be two marriage ceremonies, one in conformity with the custom of the Eastern Church, and one according to that of the Anglican. The Russian ceremony, which is very long, will probably not take less than two hours; when that is over, the august pair will pass from the Russian Church to Alexander Hall, close by, where the shorter ceremony will be performed by Dean Stanley, assisted by Rev. Arthur S. Thompson, the resident clergyman, who was formerly a pupil of the Dean at Oxford. The two ceremonies will take place under one roof, and the interval between them will be as short as possible, two conditions on which, I believe, the clergy usually insist on these occasions. The Russian service commences at 1 P. M. When the solemnization, according to both rites, is over, a short time will be allowed for repose, and the imperial family will return to the State apartments at 4 o'clock, the hour appointed for the wedding banquet.

An opinion has got abroad that there was some difficulty in fixing the ceremony at an hour which would accord with the customs of both churches; but this is by no means the case. It is true that in Russia marriages usually take place in the evening, and in England in the morning; but the Cesarewitch was married early in the afternoon, and here the English generally marry in the evening. Nor is this the only irregularity connected with the English Church in St. Petersburg—the building itself has never been consecrated; but this by no means affects the legality of marriages which have been solemnized there, as all the proceedings of the 'Chapel of the British Factory' are carried on under a special act of Parliament.

The satisfaction with which the coming union is regarded is manifested by kindly demonstrations in all parts of the country. In most of the Governments the nobility are preparing valuable wedding presents; in many of the large towns the municipal corporations are doing the same, and we hear of large sums being collected for the purpose of endowing educational and charitable institutes, which are to bear the name of his Royal Highness or of the future Duchess of Edinburgh. The English community will not, of course, be backward on this occasion, and a meeting has been convened by the Consul to consider the manner of expressing their feelings of loyalty and attachment. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg will seize the opportunity of manifesting their devotion to the imperial family by illuminating on the grandest scale. Messrs. Defries, from London, are here, and have offered their services to illuminate in any style, though not, I presume, at any cost—for if these gentlemen have taken the trouble to come so far out of their way to show us what combinations may be effected with gas and oil by men of taste, I hope their pains will be rewarded. Gas-pipes, twisted into large capital letters and pierced with holes, small tumblers full of tallow with a wick in the middle, and offensive grease-pots have for years served for all public festivities, and have been thought sufficient. We shall rejoice with the Russians if our countrymen can show us something better.

Several court balls will take place before the wedding, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will probably make their first appearance in public at a gala representation at the Great Theatre, when 'Le Papillon' will be played for the first time in St. Petersburg. The ballet was not very successful when it was brought out some years ago in Paris, but it has been entirely remodeled, and scenic effects are promised which are to surpass everything that has yet been seen. A day or two after the gala representation a grand ball will be given by the nobility of the Government of St. Petersburg. The beautiful assembly rooms of this body have been for some time in the decorators' hands, and no expense will be spared to make the ball as brilliant as possible. The court will then proceed for a few days to Moscow, where a similar round of festivities will await the ...

THE NATION'S WARDS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

Last Spring a special commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to visit the Indian bands in Utah and portions of Nevada, Idaho, Dakota, Colorado, Arizona, and California, and to consult with them in reference to their all uniting on reservations, and to report to the Government what measures were necessary and expedient for that purpose. The commission consisted of Mr. Ingalls, the agent for Utah and Nevada, and Major J. W. Powell, well known as the explorer of the Colorado Cañon. The Commissioners spent the entire season in traveling over the country to which they were assigned, and have prepared and submitted an exceedingly able and interesting report. It makes some very important recommendations, which the Interior Department and the President approve, and which the Indian and Military Committees of the House of Representatives now have under consideration. The recommendations of the commission look to the gathering on four reservations of all the Indians living in a district comprising all of Oregon east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, excepting the Indians on two reservations—the Klamath and Warm Spring—who originally inhabited the part of the country west of the Sierras, and who belong to a different race from the other Indians on the east; all of Idaho south of an extension of the northern boundary of Oregon; about one-fifth of Wyoming, being the south-west corner; all of Nevada and Utah; all of California east of the Sierras; the north-west corner of Arizona, embracing about one-fifth of that Territory, and the northern half of Colorado.

The special commission paid great attention to a preparation of the census of the Indians living within this district; and, by a nearly exact account, have determined the number to be about ten thousand. The estimates in the Indian Office heretofore of the number of the same Indians have been thirty thousand. The principal divisions of these Indians, with their numbers, are as follows:

Pai-Utes	2,250
Pai-Utes on the Uintah Reservation	556
Pah-Vants	134
Gosi-Utes	460
Colorado-Utes	1,000
Shoshones and Bannocks already on the Port Noeuf Reservation	1,037
North-western Shoshones	400
Western Shoshones, of Nevada	1,700
Shoshones of Salmon River	500
Paviotsos, or Pah-Utes, already on the reservation at Walker River	800
Indians allied to the latter in Western Nevada and Eastern California	2,000
Shoshones and Bannocks already on the Malheur Reservation	500

These Indians are organized in about one hundred and twenty tribes, each one having its chief. The original political organization of the tribes under consideration had a territorial basis; that is, the country was divided into districts, and each district was inhabited by small tribes, which took the name of the land, and had one principal chief. These tribes, or "Land Nameds," as they are called in the Indian idiom, were the only permanent organizations, but sometimes two or more of these united in a confederacy and selected a principal chief.

Of the Indians known as the Pai-Utes there are thirty-one tribes. Ten of these are united in a confederacy having for their principal chief Tau-gu. Seven other tribes of the Pai-Utes are organized into a confederacy under To-shoafe.

The country inhabited by these Indians no longer affords game in quantities worthy to be mentioned as a part of their subsistence. A very few deer and mountain sheep are killed, and a greater number of rabbits. The principal part of their food is obtained by gathering seed and digging roots. All of the tribes cultivate the soil to a limited extent, and raise wheat, corn, beans, melons, and squashes. Some food and a greater part of their clothing are obtained by begging, as the skin of such animals as they kill are entirely inadequate to their wants for this purpose. Some of them have for a few years received a small supply of clothing from the Government through the agencies at Salt Lake and Pioche. A few of the people work for white men, and a great many of them are learning to speak the English language; especially is this true of the children. Prior to the settlement of the country by the whites they all cultivated the soil, and would do so now if they had land in the portions of country which they severally occupy. All of them are willing to go to the reservation in South Nevada called the Muddy, on the Mo-a-pa Creek, on condition that the Government will remove the white settlers therefrom, and will assist them to remove their old people and children from their present to their prospective home, and will assist them to be farmers. This is reasonable and necessary, as to place them on a reservation without providing for their support would compel them to leave immediately, and scatter over the country from which they were removed, that they might gather subsistence.

The Muddy Reservation is large in territory, but is composed chiefly of arid, barren mountains, and deserts of drifting sands. The only part of the valley fit for agricultural purposes is a few acres—not more than five thousand—that can be irrigated by using the waters of the Mo-a-pa. The climate is very warm; snow is never seen in the valley, and frost seldom. The part of the land which can be brought into cultivation by irrigation produces bountifully, and two crops can be raised in one season. Wheat, oats, barley, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, and all the products of sub-tropical countries can be successfully raised. Extensive salt deposits of the very purest quality found in nature appear upon the reservation. It is possible that the salt beds can be worked to some extent, and the products made a source of revenue to the Indians. The system of irrigating canals is already constructed. They were made by a Mormon settlement which entered the valley, supposing it to be within the boundaries of Utah, but afterward, having discovered that the valley was in Nevada, the settlement was abandoned by nearly all the settlers. The reservation is, therefore, immediately available for agricultural purposes.

Of the Ute Indians there are seven tribes organized into one confederacy, under the chieftainship of Tau-wi. The number of these Indians is 556. By official construction, they are on the reservation of the Uintah. While, in fact, but a small part of them remain there, a greater number assemble from time to time to receive supplies of food and clothing. Complaints are made because these Indians leave the reservation, but it has not been possible for them to remain. They must go elsewhere to obtain a living. They say they prefer to fight rather than stay on the reservation and starve, for they fear hunger more than soldiers. Under the existing state of facts, it is unreasonable to expect them to remain upon the reservation. They must be taught to farm and be partially supported for a season, to enable them to abandon their romantic habits. Some of them have been induced to cultivate little patches of ground, and if proper provisions can be made to carry out this work for a very few years, they would become self-supporting.

The Pah-Vants under the chieftainship of Kanosh number one hundred and thirty-four. They speak the same language as the Utes of Uintah Valley; they intermarry, and sometimes go on hunting excursions together. Kanosh is a man of ability, who lives in a house which was built for him by a former Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Utah. In part he adopts the habits of civilised life. He is a member of the Mormon Church, and, though he has promised to remove from his present home to the reservation, his church relations may prove embarrassing to the purpose. The condition of the Indians of Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado is much the same as that of the Utes, Pai-Utes, and Pah-Vants which has been described. They are, however, much more nomadic in their habits than the other Indians in the district under consideration, and less inclined to agriculture.

All the one hundred and twenty tribes mentioned fully appreciate the utter hopelessness in contending against the Government of the United States in the march of civilization. They all desire to become herdsmen and agriculturists, excepting a part of the Indians of Colorado, who yet have good hunting grounds. Each tribe desires to have lands in the district to which it belongs. All the land which is available for agricultural purposes is already occupied by white men; and to purchase the land necessary for these Indians, as they desire, would probably cost more than a million of dollars. Nevada, [illegible] tion to their agricultural possibilities. All the Pai-Utes have agreed to go on to the reservation; four-fifths of the Shoshones have made a similar agreement; all of the Indians who should go to Uintah have agreed to go there, excepting the Indians in Colorado; the Paviotsos of Western Nevada, Eastern California, and Southern Oregon are tractable Indians, and it is believed they can be brought upon reservations without great difficulty; but they have entered into no agreement to that effect as yet. There are no treaty stipulations preventing the contemplated removals except with the Indians of Colorado. With them there is a treaty existing by which they have the right to remain on the reservation in Western Colorado. There are now nine agencies in the whole district, and it is proposed to reduce them to four; but at each reservation it is proposed to have an agent or superintendent, surgeon, four farmers, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, and a saddle and harness-maker. It is proposed that the mechanics shall employ Indian apprentices; and, as it is found that many of the Indians are willing to work, it is proposed that no clothing or food shall be distributed to Indians except to the aged and infirm as a gratuity; but whatever is distributed shall be in payment for work done upon the reservation for the mechanics and to improve their lands. It is proposed to give each family a cow; for it is found they are desirous to obtain cattle. A few have already accumulated much property of this kind. It is proposed to assist them to build small houses, and to give them no more tents; for as long as an Indian has a tent he is able to keep up his nomadic habits.

It is proposed that they shall be given no clothing ready made; but that substantial fabrics shall be given them for their labor, from which they can make their own clothing. As fast as possible they shall be furnished with wool and cotton to spin and weave their own fabrics. Among these Indians, it is believed there is no necessity for the presence of soldiers, and that the sooner the soldiers are withdrawn from the whole district the better it will be for the management of the Indian affairs. The presence of the army is a standing menace, and a great source of demoralization and disease.

The four reservations selected by the commission and the number of Indians to be removed to each is as follows: The Muddy Reservation, in the south-east corner of Nevada, watered by the Mo-a-pa Creek, is to receive all the Pai-Utes, numbering 2,350. On the Uintah Reservation, in the Uintah Valley, in North-western Utah, are to be placed all the Utes and tribes assimilated to them in habits and language, numbering 2,150. On the Port Noeuf Reservation, of Idaho, are to be placed all the Sho-shones and Bannocks and the assimilated tribes, to the number of 3,637. The remaining tribes are all to be placed upon the Malheur Reservation, in Oregon, and number 2,300. The three latter reservations are three as fine valleys as can be found in the whole territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian.

The placing of the Indians in the district described, on four small reservations, would be a grand achievement, as it would solve the Indian problem for all that country, and would free from the presence of Indians many millions of square miles which are now infested by decaying remnants of the once powerful race, worse than ten thousand begging, thieving, wandering gypsies. Brought together, forced to remain on reservations and work for their support, which they are all willing to do when sufficient inducements are held before them, and force is employed to some extent in pushing them forward, these tribes may be saved from annihilation, civilized, and at last made good citizens. At the same time the industry and enterprise of the white settlers will be unfettered and freed from the burden of a race of poverty-stricken beggars.

A BARK LIBELLED.

RESULT OF AN EXAMINATION AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Virginius case has recently directed attention to the matter of fraudulent registration and in consequence a Custom-house investigation was ordered. The inquiry was pursued to ascertain whether any vessels in the merchant service were at present unlawfully sailing under the American flag. And now it is claimed by the authorities that the bark Ocean Home, belonging to James E. Ward & Co., extensive ship-owners of Wall street, was falsely registered. On Saturday, Collector Arthur ordered the vessel to be seized. A libel was filed against her on the same day in the United States Court of the Eastern District, and a monition issued by Judge Benedict to Marshal Harlow to take charge of her. The complaint is made by Mr. Henry E. Abell, a Government officer specially detailed to prosecute frauds on the navigation act. His story of the registration of the bark exposes some peculiar transactions in shipping. He says that the Ocean Home was one of many American vessels which were nautically designated as "whitewashed" during the Southern conflict, from the fact that their owners took out British certificates to save them from capture by Confederate privateers. The bark arrived here from Demerara on the 26th of August, 1865, with a cargo of sugar, and, while passing up the North River, ran ashore on the Jersey flats. The following month Mr. Henry P. Booth applied to the Secretary of the Treasury for an American registry certificate through Stephen B. Babcock, a Custom-house broker, who has been indicted for perjury. The certificate was granted on representations that Mr. Booth bought the bark while she was a wreck, and that he spent $2,000 in repairing her as required by law. Mr. Abell asserts in his affidavit that the vessel was purposely pulled aground by a steam-tug, whose master was in collusion with her owners. He also charges that the auction in which the bark was sold as a wreck was not a fair one. It was not advertised, it is alleged, in any shipping journal, and was hurriedly ordered. The sale was effected at 9 o'clock in the morning, three days after the wreck. Mr. Booth was one of the partners of James E. Ward & Co. at the time he bought the bark, and he transferred it to the firm as soon as he had secured the American certificate. A suit is to be brought this week for the forfeiture of the bark. She is about 800 tons burden, and is valued at $19,000. She was insured a short time ago, and was subsequently cleared in the name of Mr. Joseph Seligman, the banker. Mr. A. J. Maguire, a ship broker, negotiated her sale for Ward & Co., a few days ago. The purchasers refused to pay, when they learned of the proceedings against her.

OUR STREET CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you are agitating the question of "rapid transit," and the much-needed reform in the street-car travel of this City, allow me to suggest one or two ideas of mine, and as I have been a conductor on street cars, in this and other cities, for the past ten years, I know whereof I speak.

Whenever any one proposes to make the railroad companies provide a seat for each passenger, the first thing the President of a company will tell you is that half the people would never be able to ride at all for the want of room, which is very true as things are now; but it is the easiest thing in the world to have a car made in such a way as to seat fifty passengers as comfortably as twenty are at present, and it would cost but a very little more than it does to build a car after the prevailing fashion. Those front platforms should be closed in such a way that no one can get on or off at that end of the car, for there is the cause of nearly all the accidents that happen, by people trying to jump on or off the front step.

Allow me say one word for the conductors. People are always blaming us for the overcrowding of the cars and for the extra cent on the Fourth avenue line. We are not to blame for these things; the fault lays with the companies themselves; we are obliged to do so or else lose our situations. Many a conductor has been discharged for not complying with the orders in this respect, and if he asked for a reason for his discharge the answer would be, "Well, you are not the right kind of a man for a conductor," &c., &c.; but I will not trespass further, except to say that whenever the Legislature shall pass a law to compel the railroads to provide a seat for all who ride, and allow no one on a car after the seats are full, then I will show them a way to seat fifty passengers as comfortably as twenty are at present, and it would be much better for all parties concerned. OLD CONDUCTOR.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 18, 1874.

P. S.—I do not give my name or address, for conductors are discharged for less than this. H.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

People who regard the House of Lords as composed of the descendants of feudal tyrants, who appropriated titles, &c., may note this fact: Mr. Gladstone has created nearly forty peers since his accession to office five years ago. About 140 new and still existing peerages have been created during her Majesty's reign—twenty-six while Lord Melbourne was Premier, four under Sir Robert Peel, twenty during the two administrations of Lord Russell, eighteen during the three terms of the late Earl of Derby, twenty-three under Lord Palmerston's two administrations, ten while Mr. Disraeli was Premier, and the rest under the present Government. [illegible]

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

THE NEW WARDEN OF THE TOMBS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your journal of the 16th inst. presents charges against Jno. Quinn, Warden of the Tombs, and asks why I voted for him. It was because Mayor Havemeyer presented him as being a proper man, desiring it to be done, and handed to me the following certificate, saying, "Are not those good names? Who can say they are not?"

The undersigned, members of the New-York Council of Political Reform, take pleasure in certifying that Jno. Quinn has been employed as Assistant Secretary of the council for the last eighteen months, with entire satisfaction and aptitude in the management of public affairs. Signed,

W. H. Neilson, President; Hooper C. Van Vorst, Vice President; H. N. Beers, Secretary; J. M. Halsted, Jno. P. Crosby, Jno. Wheeler, Henry J. Scudder, Jas. C. Jackson, Geo. Hencken, Jr., Hiram Merritt, Geo. P. Putnam, Jno. Stevenson, Alfred C. Post, S. D. Moulton, Thos. C. Acton, Robert Hoe, J. W. Neman, A. R. Wetmore, J. R. Voorhis, Dexter A. Hawkins, Geo. W. Lane, Wm. F. Havemeyer.

Now if THE TIMES will prove its charges, or will show that these gentlemen are mistaken as to Mr. Quinn, I will certainly vote to dismiss the Warden at once. WM. LAIMBEER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

MR. LAIMBEER AND "NOSEY" QUINN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of the 14th inst. contained some facts relating to the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections in removing Warden Johnson. Yesterday you gave a most interesting sketch of the life of Mayor Havemeyer's friend, who is known as "Nosey Quinn," a gentleman of rare political accomplishments, who has been appointed to fill the position made vacant by the removal of Warden Johnson. As to the action of the Committee of Seventy's Mayor in making this appointment, there is nothing to be said; the selection is such a one as he would be likely to make. Our people ought to be exceedingly thankful to him for his distinguished trio of officials, composed of Charlick, Matsell, and Quinn. But we have a right to expect better things of Mr. Laimbeer. He is a Republican, and pretends to be a reformer. So far as I know, he stands well as a citizen; there is nothing against him except his inordinate love for office; that weakness the people will overlook, provided he protects their interests while in office. As I understand this affair, Mr. Laimbeer, as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction, on the question of the removal or retention of Warden Johnson, had the deciding vote. He chose to cast it for removal, which gave the Mayor an opportunity to appoint his friend the "Nosey." Is this a correct statement of facts? and if it is, does it not place the responsibility of making this appointment, in part, to say the least, upon Mr. Laimbeer? I think there can be no two opinions upon this subject. The action of this gentleman is particularly mysterious, when we take into consideration his letter written to the Warden on the 7th inst., wherein he says: "The investigation was ordered by the board, and if the testimony had implicated you in any way I should have so reported and mentioned your name. I do not believe you were a party to the escape, and have thought you always ready to perform your duty." Mr. Laimbeer certainly owes an explanation to the people of this City. He ought to give his reasons, as a public officer, for his vote. Will he rise to explain? It is quite probable that Johnson ought to have been removed, but what have we gained in the person of Quinn? NUDIS VERBIS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1874.

THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My connection with certain public charities enables me to say that there is at present, in this City, an unusual amount of suffering from want of food and fuel. The really deserving poor do not beg generally, but suffer in silence. I wish to suggest a simple method by which those who are charitably disposed may reach most of these people. Sickness and want are nearly inseparable. The poor do not hesitate to call on physicians for medical aid, partly because, through the liberality of the City, district physicians are employed and paid for this service, and partly because physicians, whether paid or not, seldom refuse to respond to such calls. The poor know this, and if any humane person desires to dispense his charities judiciously he has only to say to his family physician or to one of the district physicians, "Notify me of any case of want;" or, if he chooses, he may place his money in trust, subject to the order of the physician.

I have some practical experience in this plan, and feel safe in recommending its adoption by others. A PHYSICIAN.

STOCKING RIVERS WITH FISH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was glad to learn, by your paper of the 15th, from Mr. Roosevelt, Fish Commissioner of our State, that there is an opportunity of getting "unnumbered thousands of salmon," provided suitable streams can be found to place them in. I hope Mr. Roosevelt's communication will draw forth the needed information. Heretofore the difficulty has been to obtain the salmon ova or fry, except at an extortionate cost.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that this stocking of our rivers with salmon is a very important subject, and I believe intelligent discussion of it will result in much good. Our shad fisheries are considered of great value and convenience; but I believe the introduction of salmon would, in time, establish a much more valuable industry.

And, first of all, let me say that the Hudson probably will afford our Fish Commissioners a field extensive enough to use up all their "thousands of salmon"—no matter how many. Whether the Hudson ever was frequented by salmon may be a disputed point, but I can see no reason why many rivers may not be stocked with fish formerly unknown there. Pisciculture is destined to accomplish many things hitherto deemed impossible. The waters of the Hudson are colder than the Sacramento River, whence these proffered salmon come, and being of greater volume, can be less easily defiled. In Scotland and England many rivers (so small as to be mere brooks at their upper waters) are dirty puddles at their mouths—made so by the factories and other industries of civilization. Yet the salmon know by instinct of the pure water above, and pass through the filth below. This, I think, proves that no impurities in the Lower Hudson can be an obstacle to the salmon ascending to its head waters. The only obstacles remaining are the dams and nets, and both can be overcome. Between Glenn's Fall and Troy there are many pure cold streams into which to put the young fry, and where they would flourish nicely. When a year, sometimes two years old, the youngsters instinctively drop down stream over dams, &c., in search of salt water, whence they will return in a few months, much increased in size. The "*present condition*" of our rivers in regard to nets and dams is not the *immediate* question. *Put the salmon in, and then let the Fish Commissioners proceed to enforce the laws of the State which require fish-ways on dams.* They can also have the size of the meshes of nets regulated by law, where not already done. The two or three years which will elapse from the hatching of the salmon and their return to the waters where placed originally, will surely furnish sufficient time for regulation of fish-ways and nets. The State of New-Jersey, if required, will doubtless co-operate in the enactment of all needed laws. There is a very favorable disposition abroad in the land toward efforts to stock our rivers, and our Fish Commissioners should do nothing to discourage it. Perseverance and an energetic use of the means and money placed in their hands by the State will yet give us good results, and I hope this opportunity to get "unnumbered thousands of salmon" will not be missed. They cannot be too many.

However, my object is not to grumble, but to awaken interest in the public mind upon an important subject.

There are many rivers running into the St. Lawrence which might be stocked, such as the Chateaugay, where salmon used to be plenty. The efforts of Mr. Wilmot's hatching establishment in Canada have been crowned with great success, and salmon are now found in streams running into Lake Ontario where they had not been seen for forty years past.

Why not place a few thousand fry in the Croton above the dam, and in any other stream running into the Hudson? Surely it cannot cost much to stock various brooks connecting with the Hudson. The young fish will drop down over dams or other obstacles when a year or two old; then if unable to ascend their native streams upon their return, they will continue on up the Hudson.

Many people would doubtless be willing to place the fry in streams which they are acquainted with, if the Fish Commissioners will furnish the supply. Will they do so, and thus relieve themselves of their incubus, as well as thereby scatter the fish where they will "do the most good?"

I think the Fish Commissioners owe it to the [illegible] experience in salmon fishing and pisciculture is probably as great as Mr. Roosevelt's. SALMO SALAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

ON PRONUNCIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that Grace Greenwood, in referring to the speech of Hon. Mr. Harris, of Iowa, in the Civil Rights bill debate, criticises him for pronouncing poor, "pore," here, "hear," &c. Now, while I do not defend this, I wonder that the very fastidious lady does not give the Northern members a lecture for pronouncing, as they all invariably do, the word news "nooze," the word new "noo," duty, "dooty," constitution, "constitootion," Tuesday, "Tooseday," &c. It is the rarest thing imaginable to hear a Northern person, either in Congress or out, pronounce the long "u" correctly as Southerners do, and as Webster and Worcester authorize it. In Washington we can always tell a man is a Northerner when he asks "What's the 'nooze.'" It is certainly as great a vulgarism as to say "pore" instead of poor. Harris pronounces all the other words I have mentioned correctly, but Grace Greenwood and her Northern friends, except a few scholarly people about Boston, do not. WASHINGTONIAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A variety entertainment of great comprehensiveness will be presented, this evening, at the Olympic Theatre. A list of the attractions will be found in another column. The *pièce de résistance* of the performance is to be "Life on the Plains," by Mr. Ned Buntline. At Wood's Museum, Mr. Byron will act in "Across the Continent." The bills elsewhere will be unchanged.

WEDNESDAY'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A representation is to be given at the Union Square Theatre, on Wednesday afternoon, in aid of the family of the late Mr. Thaddeus W. Meighan. The performance is deserving of encouragement on account of the worthiness of its object, and it bids fair, moreover, to be exceedingly attractive. Mr. J. F. Rowe and Mr. Mackay will play in "Micawber;" Mr. F. S. Chanfrau will personate *Jerry Clip*—and a dozen well-known actors, besides—in "The Stage-struck Barber;" and the Vokes Family are to figure in "The Belles of the Kitchen." So rich a bill has not been arranged in many a day.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. William Telbin, the distinguished scenic artist, is dead....Signor Gustavo Moriami, the accomplished baritone who sang in the United States with Mme. Lucca a year ago, is now at La Fenice Theatre, in Venice. He commenced the season *di cartello* in "L'Africane," his performance of *Nelusko* eliciting hearty commendation....The London theatres are in the height of the pantomime season. "Little Red Riding Hood" is the play at Covent Garden; "Jack in the Box," by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, is given at Drury Lane; "Little Puss in Boots" is played at the Princess's; "Raymond and Agnes" is performed at the Haymarket....The question of the direction of the French opera has at last been settled. M. Haulanzier withdraws and is to be replaced by M. Perrin. The latter undertakes to finish the New Opera at his own expense. It is estimated that the work remaining to be done will cost over 4,000,000 francs. Of coarse M. Perrin has wealthy backers. "It is a pity," remarks the *American Register*, "that some arrangement of this kind was not entered into at the beginning of the year. Private enterprise could at any time have found the money, and the building would have been now ready for occupation. It will be asked what privileges M. Perrin obtains for this large sum. Simply the lease for a term of fifteen years. The bargain is a good one for him. If the house be only well managed, he and those who are concerned with him in the enterprise will make large fortunes out of it. But to do this they must spend money freely. A theatre of such magnitude cannot be carried on like an ordinary commercial speculation. It is only a liberal expenditure that will insure large returns. We would, therefore, counsel those who are concerned with M. Perrin in the affair to give him 'full head,' as the jockeys say, and not to seek to cramp him by false notions of economy. We regret that M. Haulanzier could not have been associated with the new direction. He possesses valuable qualities as an organizer, and would have added strength to the combination. It is said, we know not with how much truth, that he is to undertake the management of the Théâtre de la Monnaie at Brussels. The post of Administrator General of the Comédie Française, lately occupied by M. Perrin, has not as yet been filled. It was offered to M. Regnier by the sociétaires, but he has declined it in a warm letter of thanks to his confrères for this fresh proof of their regard for him. M. Legouvé has also withdrawn his candidature"....The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The other day, boasting of the immense wealth of France, and the light and cheerful manner the present burdensome taxation is borne, a politician pointed to the theatres, whose nightly receipts may be compared to those of any former period. Certainly, as Mazarin said, 'Gli Francesi cantano,' or listen to others singing and playing as if M. Magne and the milliards were myths. It is stated that during the year 1873 the following new works were produced: One opera, twenty-one comic operas, forty-three opéras bouffes, four dramas, sixty-two comedies, forty-nine vaudevilles, besides fantasies, bluettes, reviews, &c., making a grand total of 308 works. One theatre mounted as many as nineteen new pieces, others sixteen, fifteen, fourteen, and so on. There are now in Paris fifty-six theatres and 104 cafés-concerts. Seven theatres were opened during the year and ten failed. In the way of production, the preponderance of light works will be remarked—sixty-four light operas to "La Coupe du Roi de Thule;" only four dramas to hundreds of comedies and farces, and not a single tragedy."....A London music publisher had to pay Mr. Mapleson £150 to produce Gounod's "Faust" at her Majesty's Theatre....On Dec. 20, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "An old actor of the Théâtre Français, very celebrated in his day, who has long retired, M. Beauvallet, died at Passy two days ago, and was followed to the grave this morning by a great many actors and actresses. He was born at Pithiviers in 1801, and came to Paris to study painting. But the acquaintance of M. Cassimir Delavigne diverted his taste toward the drama, and he made his début at the Odéon, in 1825. From the Odéon he went to the Ambigu Comique on the Boulevard, and on one of the days of July, 1830, he harangued the populace from the top of a barricade in that stentorian voice which all his life was his principal stock in trade, with such effect that he almost became a political personage. His ambition, however, was contented when the new Government transferred him from the melodramatic boards to the first theatre in France—the Français. There he enjoyed a long career. I remember, years ago, seeing him in 'Orestes,' and fancying he was the very exemplification of the actor Shakespeare must have had in view when he deprecated 'tearing a passion to tatters, to very rags.' But French people, though sobriety in literature is required from those who pretend to the highest standard of taste, tolerate and even admire a great deal of ranting on the stage. Beauvallet for years was accepted as a good level representative of parts in Corneille and Racine, 'Polyeucte,' 'Rodrigue,' &c.; but he never drew, and in the time of Rachel, with whom he often played, he used frequently to remark, with a sigh, the empty benches on off nights."....The items in relation to affairs in Paris following are from *Galignani's Messenger*. That journal says: "The great musical event of the week at Paris has been the performance of Handel's 'Messiah' by 250 executants, orchestra and chorus, under the direction of M. Charles Lamouroux. It is the first time that this *chef d'œuvre* has been given at Paris in its totality. The oratorio dates from 1741, so that this admirable work has taken 132 years to reach the French capital. As the work will be repeated at the Circus in the Champ Elysées, on Friday next at 8:30 in the evening, we prefer postponing to the coming week our account of the execution. We may, however, state at present that all the persons concerned acquitted themselves admirably on the first occasion....The question of the French opera is said to be at last settled. M. Halanzier retires and gives place to M. Perrin. It is thought probable that the former will become manager of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels....The little theatre of the Tour-d'Auvergne has given its review, *a la tour*, which is tolerably amusing. An actor named Duhamel introduces the different tableaus with much skill; but the authors are guilty of great exaggeration in making the *Jeanne d'Arc* of the Gaité dance something in the style of a Mabille woman. The idea of a girl capering about in the costume of a victim for the stake is certainly incongruous.... [illegible]

SUNDAY REVELERS.

THE ORDER AGAINST SUNDAY CONCERTS A DEAD LETTER.

The German population of the City have been more or less excited during the past week about the action of the Police authorities in directing the Captains of the several precincts to notify the proprietors of all places of amusement throughout the City in which concerts and theatrical exhibitions are given on Sunday nights, that hereafter no such performances would be allowed, and that all violators of the Sunday law would be arrested. While some few signified their willingness to comply with the order of the authorities yesterday, it seemed quite evident that there were as many who were disinclined to submit, and seemed to prefer to test the matter in the courts. The various saloons and halls where musical entertainments are given on Sundays, were, if anything, more crowded than usual yesterday, and the recent order of the Police Commissioners was freely discussed, there seeming to be but one opinion among the Germans, and that in opposition to its enforcement.

There was no change noticeable in the performances at Paul Faulk's Tivoli Theatre, on Eighth street, near Second avenue, which differed materially from the usual nightly entertainments given at this resort. During the afternoon and evening the place was crowded. The entertainment consisted of music, singing, and a performance with trained dogs. The female portion of the performers were in costume as usual. Paul Faulk, the proprietor, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, expressed his hearty disapprobation of the order issued by the Police authorities, and said he did not fear to test it. He claimed, of course, that he had never allowed any disreputable performances in his place. He thought the common bar-rooms, which were so numerous, and which were nearly all to be found open on Sundays, should be affected by the order of the Police, as well as a few places of resort where amusements were in vogue. Germans, he said, had some rights entitled to respect, and they would club together to maintain them. He denied that he had ever kept a disorderly place. He seemed to think that the recent order of the Police Superintendent would be generally disregarded, and in the end would amount to nothing.

Mr. George W. Sauer, proprietor of the Germania Assembly Room, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, said yesterday that he could not conceive what object the Police had in view in issuing the recent order, but thought that it was aimed at a few persons in the City, who were proprietors of disorderly concert saloons. Mr. Sauer said the Police had given permission to have a concert take place in the hall above his saloon last evening, and promised not to interfere. He had been accustomed to renting his place for entertainments of a respectable character every Sunday evening, and could not afford to close his halls, as his rent was $25,000 a year. A concert was held at this place last evening, which was given for the benefit of Carl Bergmann. Nearly 1,500 persons were in attendance. During the evening some excitement was occasioned by a rumor that the Police were going to raid on the place. In consequence many persons left the hall.

According to previous announcement, a grand "sacred concert" was held at the Stadt Theatre last night. The attendance, however, was not large. The Manager, Mr. Rubino, said that many were deterred from attending for fear of a raid upon the theatre. He said that he had endeavored to comply strictly with the law, and in the entertainment had not allowed any dramatic or operatic performance. Mr. Rubino claims that his place was guarded by the Police last night, and feels confident he would have been arrested had he violated the law. He also complains that the new order seriously affects his business, and says he only submits to its operations under protest. Thousands of people visited the Atlantic Garden, on the Bowery below Canal street, in the afternoon and evening, and obtained entrance by the side doors. The "Vienna Female Orchestra" gave concerts, both afternoon and evening. The proprietor of the establishment claimed that the Police had given him no notice to keep his orchestra quiet on Sundays, and intimated that he would do just about as he pleased anyhow. At Turn Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 Fourth street, near Second avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening, the usual Sunday throngs congregated, the Germans predominating, but nothing of note transpired till about 11 P. M., when a regular entertainment and dance came off under the auspices of the Mannersang Verein.

An instrumental concert was given at the Pacific Garden in the afternoon and evening. On ordinary occasions a variety programme is presented on a small stage at the rear of the hall. Mr. Seitz, the proprietor, thought it best to omit the latter portion of the entertainment to avoid a conflict with the authorities. At the National Garden a programme was prepared in the usual manner, comprising vocal solos and duets interspersed with waltzes, polkas, &c., by an orchestra. The afternoon performance was completed without interruption, but at 9 P. M., Mr. Dier, the proprietor, was notified by the Police that he must omit the vocal part of the entertainment, though he might retain the orchestra. Mr. Dier expressed his willingness to comply with the order, as "half a loaf was better than no bread."

The only amusement at the Bowery Garden was a musical programme, performed by a large orchestra. The proprietor stated that this was the only attraction ever presented by him, therefore he had not been molested by the Police.

The Teutonia Mannerchor gave a ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, in Third avenue. The bar-keeper, in the absence of the proprietor, stated that their assemblies were always quiet and orderly, and he did not think the Police would disturb them.

An association of German ladies gave a Masquerade ball at Harmony Garden, in Essex street, in the evening. The President, Mrs. M. C. Wenner, stated that the Association had received the required permission from the Police authorities several days ago, which had not since been revoked. The Scandalia Quartet Club, a singing society, occupied the rear saloon at Concordia Hall, in Avenue B, while a ball was in progress in the main hall. The proprietor had been notified by the police that "singing in costume" would not be permitted, but he had received no order in reference to the ball.

The proprietor of Columbia Garden, in Greenwich avenue, complied with the law to the letter by giving no entertainment of any sort. An instrumental concert is usually given on Sunday evening.

The Union Assembly Rooms in Grand street have been closed since the recent raid by the Police.

It is understood that a meeting of the German saloon and concert hall proprietors will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms to-day to take some action protesting against the recent order of Superintendent Matsell. Many of the parties interested are in favor of openly defying the law hereafter, and say they are ready to abide by the consequences.

The Germania Theatre in Fourteenth street and Terrace Garden were closed.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, under date of Jan. 1: I telegraphed to you to-day the fact of Col. De La Haye, the military attaché to the French Legation here, having been buried in the Church of San Marcello, in Corso, instead of, as was intended, and as would have been according to the usual course of things, at the Church of St. Luigi dei Francesi. But it was impossible in a telegram to tell the story as fully as it merits being told. Col. De La Haye—whose widow, by the bye, is a compatriot of our own, having been an Irish lady—was a man very much liked and respected by all his fellows of the *corpo diplomatico* of all countries. But I do not think that that circumstance has had anything to do with the very strong feeling of disgust and indignation which have been caused by the circumstances attending his burial. The feeling would have been the same in this case let the subject of the outrage have been who he might.

The facts of the case are as follows: The deceased officer was to have been buried, as was proper and natural, in the church belonging to his nation, St. Luigi dei Francesi. As having been military attaché, and, moreover, from having been here during the French occupation, and having then won the esteem and regard of a large number of the higher officers of the Italian Army, it was determined that the funeral service should be conducted with military honors, and the Prince Royal had signified his intention of attending at it. All had been prepared at the church, when suddenly an order, of which the reverend superiors of the church were the mouthpiece, but which came from the "opposition" French Legation, that accredited to the Vatican, came to stop all further proceedings by an intimation that no Italian soldiers could be admitted into the French church of St. Luigi dei Francesi! Attempts were made to intercede for the modification of so outrageously offensive an ukase; but in vain! The priests who are immediately in authority at the church steadily adhered to this prohibition, and inasmuch as they were, of course, merely acting under superior orders, could do no otherwise. The arrangements for the funeral had, therefore, all to be changed in haste, and it eventually took place, as has been said, in the Church of San Marcello, in Corso.

The feeling upon the subject among the various members of the *corpo diplomatico* has been very strong, and is, as far as I am aware, unanimous. M. De Courcelles, the French Minister accredited to the Vatican, is the administrator, who has the supreme control over the Church of St. Luigi dei Francesi, and it can, of course, admit of no doubt that this grossly offensive order emanated from him. There can be no doubt either that his motive in so acting was the opinion that such an insult to the Italian nation would be agreeable to the Government whose representative he is, or to the personage to whom he is accredited—to one or the other or to both of these powers. Probably we may assume that such a step would not have been taken if the author not felt assured that it would be acceptable to both of them. The first question that people began to ask of one another was, Has this been done with the knowledge and assent of the Pope? [illegible] ness to see such a service performed in a French church with the accompaniment of Italian soldiers." "It was mere decency to prevent the exhibition of such a spectacle." Why? The friends of the Vatican are not in the habit of speaking out frankly the entirety of their thought, and, of course, no reply is obtained to a "why" so indiscreet. But their thought may be very safely translated into plain English thus: Because such a service so performed would have seemed to indicate a friendly co-operation, at least for the nonce, between those whom the Pope regards as his only friends with those whom he considers as his most hated enemies. My own impression is, judging partly also from a certain absence of surprise or interest in the matter as news which I have observed among my "black" friends, that the measure was not only approved by the authorities of the Vatican, but has been planned and discussed with them.

And then comes the more important question, how will the tidings of the fact be received by the Government of Versailles. I think I may say that the general opinion in diplomatic circles here is that M. De Courcelles will be considered to have sinned against Talleyrand's maxim—*point de zèle*—and will get a rap over the knuckles accordingly. It is presumptuous, perhaps, in me to hold, or at all events to express an opinion in opposition to such authorities; but my own impression is that no unpleasantness of the sort will befall M. De Courcelles. I think that he knew what he was about. It is impossible, urge those who think otherwise, that the President of the French Republic can permit such an insult to the Italian army and to the heir to the Italian crown to pass without a reprimand, seeing, too, that if he should do so, he makes it his own. And it is further added, that even if he should be inclined to take such a course Marshal MacMahon can hardly overlook what was also an insult to the French army, in the person—if the expression may be permitted—of the body of one of its distinguished officers. My own impression again is, that as for the affront to the remains of poor Col. De La Haye, the feeling at Versailles will be that they all perfectly well understand each other; that nobody will imagine that any slight was intended to the late Colonel; that it will be perfectly well understood that the French Government was willing enough that all honor should be paid to their officer, but not *adjutoribus istis*. And all consideration of this aspect of the question will be lost sight of in the satisfaction of inflicting a telling slap in the face on the Italian Prince and the Italian army.

MR. MELLISH'S BILL ON THE CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being in receipt of numerous inquiries as to the provisions of a bill I had the honor to introduce in the House of Representatives in reference to the currency of the United States, I have made a summary thereof, which, if you will allow the space for it to appear in your widespread journal, will answer these interrogators, and perhaps be of interest to the large number of people who are now giving attention and study to financial affairs.

The first section abolishes the bank reserve and sets free $150,000,000, more or less, depending upon the degree in which the law has been observed by the banks. It also provides that all circulating bills shall be redeemed, in coin or greenbacks, at the counter of the bank by which they are issued, on demand.

The second section provides for the issue, on the authority of the Government, of a circulating medium, to take the place of the present currency, which is composed of two kinds—greenbacks and national bank notes—to a maximum limit in amount, which shall be receivable in the payment of all debts, public and private, at their face value, with the exception of gold-bearing bonds outstanding.

Section 3 provides that Customs duties shall be collected hereafter, a portion in paper currency of the country, so arranged that after July 1, 1877, the whole shall be payable in the paper legal tenders of the country.

Sections 4 and 5 provide for the retirement and canceling of the currency received as above.

The sixth section provides that the new currency authorized by the second section shall be issued in equal amounts, to take the place of the currency retired.

The seventh section limits the amount, not exceeding $800,000,000 at any one time in circulation.

Sections 8 and 9 provide means of stimulating the return of the currency now in existence, after eighty per cent. of it shall have been retired.

A year ago I did not believe there could be such a thing as a sound currency that was not redeemable in gold. Further study has convinced me that I was in error. But it would take too much space to give the reasons that have led me to this conclusion. It will be seen that the bill, while abolishing the bank reserve and providing for a uniform currency, also provides for the Government receiving all of the currency now in circulation at par and retiring it. Thus the "promise to pay" will be kept. It looks forward to the not distant time when the United States will become the greatest producers of commercial values of any nation or peoples and having a standard of their own, independent of the standard of the world, and uninfluenced by its fluctuations, we shall compel all other populations to approach to or adopt a similar system of home currency or remain subject to the disastrous fluctuations that during all past time have attended a business that is done upon a gold and silver basis. We have had our paper age, founded (theoretically) upon gold; we are to have our golden age, founded on a national paper standard. DAVID B. MELLISH.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

THE TAXATION OF RAILROAD BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest a very able letter, in your columns to-day, entitled "Unequal Taxes." Agreeing perfectly with your correspondent in his main arguments and demonstrations, I must take exception to that portion of his letter questioning the inference of Hon. David A. Wells that railroad bonds were included also in the exempt list from taxation, under the late decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The case alluded to is the "State Tax on Foreign Held Bonds," Railroad *vs.* Penn. 15 Wallace, 300. Justice Field delivers the opinion of the court, and I will quote that part of his opinion which bears on the point in question: "It is undoubtedly true that the actual *situs* of personal property which has a veritable and tangible existence, and not the domicile of its owner, will, in many cases, determine the state in which it may be taxed. The same thing is true of public securities, consisting of State bonds and bonds of municiple bodies, and circulating notes of banking institutions. The former by general usage has acquired the character of and are treated as property in the place where they are found, though removed from the domicile of the owner. Now, although railroad bonds are not enumerated specifically in this opinion, nevertheless they come under the head of "Public securities," for the Massachusetts court has decided "that railroad bonds are public securities." This, no doubt, is the portion of the opinion which has led Mr. Wells in the belief that railroad bonds are exempt from taxation unless they are within the jurisdiction of the State levying the tax.

Hence a man can live in the City of New-York and keep all his railroad bonds in a safe deposit company in New-Jersey and avoid the New-York State tax on those bonds. Our present system of personal taxation is indeed a delusion and a fraud upon the public, and until our representatives at Albany study the subject as presented by Mr. Wells, Adam Smith, and other authorities, we shall look in vain for redress. B. M.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1874.

HOUSE-WARMING.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 10, 1874.

There is a general inquiry in these days for some improved mode of warming our houses.

It is one of the most important, and at the same time one of the most difficult, questions of our domestic economy.

For six long months we are compelled in this trying climate to depend more or less upon artificial heat.

To produce this with economy, and of such a character as to promote both comfort and health, is a problem which interests every individual.

Air which has been passed over red-hot plates, and commingled to a greater or less extent with the poisonous gases from anthracite coal, is pronounced by many of our best scientists unfit for human respiration.

The public generally indorse this opinion, and have demanded some improved construction that can be furnished at a price within the means of all.

It is well known that superheated steam has the power of conducting heat with the speed of electricity, or several hundred times more rapidly than air. It is also known that a certain portion of such steam, when combined with the burning fuel, promotes combustion and assists in the consumption of the volatile gases, which would otherwise escape into the chimney unburned, thus utilizing one of the objectionable qualities of anthracite.

The steam heating-furnace now offered to the public by Messrs. Perry & Co.—Albany, N. Y., and No. 86 Beekman street, New-York—appears to combine many desirable qualities. Its first cost is but little more than that of ordinary hot-air furnaces, and the yearly expense for repairs is said to be not as much.

The air for warming is not brought in contact with the furnace-plates, and cannot be impregnated with the poisonous gases.

The steam, after performing its functions of warming the air, is gradually fed to the fire, thus economizing the fuel.

The other qualities promised for this furnace make it at least worthy of examination.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church was held last evening in the church, corner Fourteenth Street and Second avenue. Hon. Wm. A. Booth presided.

The devotional exercises consisted of singing by the congregation and primary classes, responsive readings, prayer, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby and Rev. Mr. Sloss, Pastor of the church.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Armstrong, [illegible] which stated that the association had doubled its numbers within the past year, and that the missionary enterprises in all sections were in an encouraging condition. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. A. Booth; Vice President, Frank A. Ferris; Secretary, Edward P. Walling; Treasurer, Andrew C. Armstrong; Assistant Treasurer, Albert C. Donaldson.

Managers: C. M. Mather, D. F. Stewart, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Mrs. E. P. Walling, Miss S. T. Fuller, Mrs. Marion Case, Dr. Robert McMurray, Rev. Robert Sloss.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

The old, effectual cough remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Colton

Has reached 70,637 patients without one accident from the gas. Office 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants,

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is soothing, cooling and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 950 Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL, inodorous, brilliant, pure, and safe, should be used by every family.—*Advertisement.*

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child.

Scientific Dentistry.

An extraordinary improvement in Artificial Teeth. Pure, durable, feather-light, and feeling like the skin of the mouth. It is entirely unequaled. Particular attention devoted to cases of cleft palate, and all operations warranted. M. LEVETT, Dentist. No. 37 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

HAVILAND—GRIFFEN.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of Daniel Willets, Brooklyn, by Friends' ceremony, JAMES S. HAVILAND, of Rye, N. Y., to ELIZABETH V., youngest daughter of Henry Griffen.

JORDAN—JONES.—On Thursday evening, 15th inst., by Rev. J. F. Elder, FRANK S. JORDAN, late of Portland, to SARAH E., daughter of William Jones, of this City. ☞ Portland papers please copy.

DIED.

BANGS.—On Sunday morning, 18th inst., WALTER K., youngest son of E. K. and Catharine B. Bangs, aged 18 years.

BARDWELL.—In Summit, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 18, ORRA LOUISA, wife of Carlos Bardwell. Funeral service at her late residence, on Thursday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock. Train from Barclay street at 10:10 A. M. Remains will be taken to South Hadley, Mass., for burial.

BRISTED.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, aged 53 years. The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, on Monday, Jan. 19, on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 8:05 A. M.

BLANCHET.—At her residence, near Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 17, SARA, wife of Major A. D. Blanchet and daughter of the late Moser Henriques, in the 53d year of her age. Funeral services at St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, Madison, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Morris and Essex train leaves foot of Christopher st. at 9:15 A. M.

BULKLEY.—Lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre on 22d November, 1873, SARAH ADAMS, daughter of Mary A. and the late Justus R. Bulkley, in the 21st year of her age. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend a memorial service to be held at Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 11:30 o'clock. Trains for Rye leave Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.; returning, leave Rye at 2:04 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of train.

WAGSTAFF.—Lost at sea by sinking of the Ville du Havre, on Nov. 22, 1873, HELEN JAY, youngest daughter of Dr. Alfred and Sarah P. Du Bois Wagstaff, in the 21st year of her age.

CORSE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Sunday, the 18th inst., FREDERICK A., son of Barney and Mary E. Corse, aged 33 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLOSE.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., Jan. 17, SARAH CHESEBROUGH, daughter of Odle and Samantha B. Close, aged 16 years. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVIS.—On Sunday, the 18th inst., LEWIS H. DAVIS, aged 36 years, son of Lewis R. and H. Alilah Davis. Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 54 West 35th st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Mount Sinai, Long Island, for interment.

GEDNEY.—On Sunday, 18th inst., SARAH A. GEDNEY, daughter of Edward M. and Josephine Gedney, aged 4 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 220 West 50th st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck, N. Y., for interment.

HOUSE.—At New-York, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, SAMUEL B. HOUSE. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 19, at the residence of Dr. Hasbrouck, Hackensack, N. J. Train leaves Chambers st. at 8:15 A. M.

LOTHROP.—On Saturday, 17th inst., SARAH E., wife of Wm. K. Lothrop and daughter of the late Mathew L. Davis. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th av. and 10th st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

LUDLOW.—At her residence, in Claverack, N. Y., Jan. 16, JULIA S. MORRIS, widow of Wm. B. Ludlow, in the 86th year of her age.

NOBLE.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday, 13th inst., of scarlet fever, JOSEPHINE HANKS, aged 5 years and 5 days, and on Thursday, the 15th inst., LAURA HANKS, aged 1 year and 3 months, children of G. W. C. and Laura H. Noble.

McFARLAND.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, at No. 192 Lexington av., REBECCA, daughter of Alexander McFarland. Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., west of Broadway, on Monday, Jan. 19, at 2 P. M.

NEWTON.—At Pawtuxet, R. I., in the 55th year of his age, of typhoid fever, FREDERICK WILLIAM NEWTON, of South Orange, N. J. Funeral from his late residence, South Orange, N. J., on Monday, 19th inst., at 2:45 P. M. Relatives and friends will please attend without further notice. ☞ Boston papers please copy.

PELL.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, 16th inst., Hon. DUNCAN C. PELL, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island, in the 67th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Newport on Monday, at 2 P. M.

PARSONS.—On Sunday, 18th inst., at the residence of his son, in Tarrytown, WILLIAM PARSONS, formerly of Spencertown, N. Y., aged 77 years. ☞ Hudson papers please copy. Notice of funeral on Tuesday.

PINCHOT.—On Friday, Jan. 16, 1874, CYRILL C. D. PINCHOT, in the 76th year of his age. The funeral will take place at his late residence in Milford, Pike County, Penn., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, CALVIN B. ROBERTS, aged 54 years. The relatives and friends of the family, also Eureka Lodge, No. 177, and Palestine Encampment No. 6, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 242 West 4th st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

SEWALL.—On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., in this City, Dr. JOHN G. SEWALL. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRAPHAGEN.—At Fordham, N.Y., Sunday, Jan. 18, 1874, Mrs. MEHETABLE MARY, widow of Wm. D. Traphagen, aged 70 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John V. Traphagen, at Fordham, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:05 P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

TRATHEN.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1874, Capt. JAMES TRATHEN, late of the United States Navy, aged 65 years. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 2d place, Brooklyn, on Monday, 19th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 17, at his residence, Scranton, Penn., HENRY S. WILSON, late of this City. His friends, and those of his brother, James B. Wilson, are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's,) on Tuesday morning, the 20th inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER will keep the teeth clean and white, and prevent decay. Sold by druggists. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, YORKVILLE. GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification meeting for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of Hon. HORATIO P. ALLEN as member of Assembly, will be held on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at John Niederstein's, No. 1,341 3d av., at 8 P. M. Hon. H. P. Allen will address the meeting. All good citizens are invited.

Dr. L. GOLDSCHMIED, President.

JACOB KNOBLOCH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The delegates elect to this committee for the present year will assemble at Republican Hall, corner 23d st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock. HUGH GARDNER, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' APOLLO HALL AND EAST-SIDE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION. JAMES H. SULLIVAN [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Jan. 17, Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William G. Wahoeffer, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick house, with lot, 20 by 100.11, located on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 220 feet east of Second avenue, for (including incumbrances) $8,925, the purchaser being Theodore Von Elert, the owner of the mortgage foreclosed, and plaintiff in action. The sale of property on East Seventy-ninth street, west of Second avenue, by James M. Miller, was erroneously announced, it taking place on Saturday of this week.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Although a large number of auctions have been carried through during the past six business days, public sales having been consummated at the Exchange each day, the market generally as yet shows no marked improvement, and the depression in real estate still continues. There is some little inquiry for certain classes of property, but an exchange rather than a purchase is talked of, and no general movement calculated to give life and activity to business is in progress. One or two large sales are projected for February, and it may be that after the 1st of that month we shall witness a better state of affairs. This is certainly to be hoped for, as at present owners of realty feel somewhat discouraged, while the brokers are scarcely earning enough to pay office rents. The most noticeable auction of the past week was that held on Monday last, when a plot of five lots, three on Twenty-second street and two on Twenty-third street, between Avenue A and First avenue, with coal sheds thereon, was sold for $25,500, or for $12,500 less than the mortgaged value. This fact shows clearly the present depressed condition of affairs. The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 17, amounts to $157,550, as against the $48,900, the figures for the previous week.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of David McClure, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold a plot of land, 220.7 by 289.7, located on Schenectady avenue, east side, taking in the block front between Union and Sackett streets, for $5,000. Also, a plot on the same side of same avenue, 246.7 by 150.10, between Degraw and Douglass streets, for $5,000. The purchaser of both parcels was H. S. Anderson, a second mortgagee, and the price realized was only the face of the first mortgage on the property.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales to take place during the present week are not only a few in number but generally of an unimportant character, none of the property to be offered calling for special mention. The auctions are all legal and all at the Exchange. The following is a list of the proposed transactions:

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, each 19.5 by 50, with lots, each 100.11 feet deep, situate on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, north side, 177.2 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot, in size 100 by 102.2 feet, on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 25 by 90 feet, on Madison avenue, east side, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 110.5 feet, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Second avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wagner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 19 by 92 feet, on East Sixteenth street, north side, 228 feet west of Avenue B.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. Chas. Price and N. Jarvis, Jr., Referees, of two houses, with lots, each 23.10 by 103.3, on East Twelfth street, north side, 86.4 feet east of Avenue C.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet west of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son and White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the lot, with building thereon, situated on Wall street, at the south-west corner of Pearl street, the lot having a front on Pearl street of 3.8 feet, and on Wall street of 40.3 feet, the other two sides being respectively 6.11 feet and 40.6 feet. Also, under the same decree, a house, with lot 25 by about 70, on the east side of Cherry street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 27.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 175 feet east of Third avenue.

Friday, Jan. 23.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the five-story mansard-roof iron and brick bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue; lot, 25 by 125; building covers same.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.11 by 102.9, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 4-story brick h. and l., East 113th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d av.; lot 20x100.11	$8,925

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 16.

Barrow st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Washington st.; thence w. 130 ft. by thence n., in two courses, 119 ft. to Christopher st., and e. along said st. 77.8 by e. 8 ft. by s., 2.8 ft. by e. 54 ft. by s., 90 ft. to Barrow st., point beginning	$112,500
Spring st., s. s., 23.9 ft. w. of Elizabeth st., 23.9x118.7	24,000
4th st., s. s., 164.7 ft. w. of Lewis st., 18.9x95	4,000
26th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x98.9	30,000
42d st., s. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x98.9, except small gore off n. e. corner; rear, 94.11 ft. s. of 22d st., 13x—	14,500
56th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.5; exchange and	1,000
61st st., n. s., 51.8 ft. w. of Madison av., 21.8x25.5	23,000
61st st., n. s., 73.4 ft. w. of Madison av., 21.8x25.5	23,000
72d st., s. s., 348 ft. w. of Avenue B, 100x102.2	10,000
72d st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th av., 100x73.3	30,000
Grand av., n. s., 14.3 ft. w. of 1st st., 25x262.2; Woodlawn	450
Washington av., e. w. s.; indefinite; 50x150x55x150; Morrisania	3,500
Washington av., w. s., indefinite; 50x150x55x150; Morrisania	3,470
5th av., w. s., 48.9 ft. n. of 38th st., 25x100	100,000
5th av., e. s., 95.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 30x100	137,500
6th av., s. e. corner of 57th st.; thence s. 100.1 ft. by n. e. by 9.8 ft. to point, 94.8 ft. s. of 57th st., by s. 5.4 ft. by e. 56.7 ft. by n., 100.5 ft. to 57th st., by w. 95 ft.	180,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

54th st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x60.5	10,450

LEASE RECORDED.

Duane st., Nos. 79 and 81, first floor, basement and cellar; 1 year	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

West 17th st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone, 25x60x100.

20th st., near Broadway—Three story, brick, in good order.

West 22d st., near 6th av.—Three story, brick.

28th st., near Lexington av.—Three story, brick.

31st st., near 5th av.—Four story, brown stone.

35th st., near Madison av.—Full sized, four story, brown stone.

43d st., near Madison av.—First class, four story, brown stone.

48th st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant four story, brown stone.

53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Four story, brown stone.

5th av., near 11th st.—Full sized, three story, brick.

Also many other houses for sale and to let on 5th, Madison, and other principal avenues and cross streets, at all prices. Lists and full particulars at our offices.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th st.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on Stuyvesant st., running through to 9th st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep one side and 110 feet on the other, containing four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works. Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

EIGHTH AV. CORNER FOR INVESTMENT.—The valuable property north-easterly corner 8th av. and 57th st. is offered for sale at a bargain for permanent investment; lot 25 feet 10 by 100. Terms very easy. Apply to D. F. BAKER, No. 138 West 44th st.

STORE PROPERTY—FOR SALE A VERY FINE iron store on Broadway, midway between Grand Central Hotel and Stewart's; will be sold at a figure making it a prime investment.
DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE EXTRA WIDE AND DEEP CORNER building, No. 401 Broadway, north-west corner of Walker st.; about 28.9 on Broadway by 108 on Walker st. Possession May 1, 1874.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES... [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village.

$60 PER MONTH RENT, OR INTEREST ON purchase money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st., near depots; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable Summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) Station, or adddress OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILla sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK building Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth st., 50 feet north of Canal st.; building 50 by 50 feet, lot 50 by 100 feet; well adapted for a manufactory; will be altered or extended to suit tenant. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, No. 174 Canal st.

TO LET, OR WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE to close a copartnership, new iron-front store No. 764 Broadway, near 9th st. Small cash payment. Location and building first-class. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT store, No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square and close to Broadway; about 37.6x100. Possession at once. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LEASE—STORES NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADway; size, 25x100 each; will be let separately or together. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GOOD fixtures, No. 816 2d av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS at GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains, and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE NINEteenth Ward, Brooklyn; fine three-story brick house; all improvements; nicely furnished; location first-class; rent $130 per month. Apply to S. A. WOOD, No. 98 Bowery, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED PROPerty in Harlem or North New-York in exchange for a fine country seat, with water front, on the Hudson River. T. J. DUNKIN, JR., & CO., No. 554 3d av.

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH, A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, from 34th to 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size not less than 20x50. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. City 7 p. Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FOR SALE.
Strictly First Class
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on Jan. 5, 1874, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

HENRY DAVID,	BERNARD McFEELEY,
CHARLES JENKINS,	MERRITT H. SMITH,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	J. WINDMULLER,
J. W. BROWN,	WM. H. MONTAYNE,
EDWARD SCULLY,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
B. A. MAYEREAU,	JAMES NEEVES,
WILLIAM MILES,	THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMMIS,	GEORGE C. JEFFERIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	NOAH A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	JOHN M. BIXBY,
HAMIL'N BLYDENBURGH,	ANDREW J. BLEAKLEY,
DANIEL D. WHITNEY,	NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
ABRAM WAKEMAN,	DAVID MAHANY,
R. I. HATFIELD,	JOHN C. WINANS,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	JOHN ROMER,
ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,	J. B. BLYDENBURGH,
H. J. BARINGER.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously re-elected President of the company.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY.—The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000;) stock for the full amount of said capital was issued in payment of the property, real estate on Oil Creek, Penn., as heretofore reported, necessary for the business of the Company, as full stock not liable to any further call or assessment. The amount of the existing debts of the Company does not exceed two hundred dollars ($200.)
ALBERT L. DICKINSON, President.
DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Secretary.
EDWARD ARNOLD, D. L. BANNING, AUGUSTUS STORRS, J. R. HALL, } Trustees.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: DANIEL S. ARNOLD, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Shafer Farm Oil Company; that the foregoing report is signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees of said Company, and that the report is true and correct. DANIEL S. ARNOLD, Secretary.
Sworn to before me Jan. 17, 1874.
R. C. ELLIOTT, Notary Public, New-York County.

REPORT OF THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, made and published pursuant to statute:
Amount of capital stock issued for purchase of property, $15,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each.
Amount of indebtedness not to exceed $50,000.
No mortgage debt.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, MARK BRUMAGIM, F. B. WALLACE, Majority of Trustees.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—GARRY FERDOU, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, and that the foregoing report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
GARRY FERDOU.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BOWERS, Notary Public, New-York County.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
DAVID B. MOSES,	JOHN T. WILSON,
JOHN ROMER,	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,
ISAAC ODELL,	JAMES McBRIDE,
WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr.,
	CHARLES S. BROWN.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Company,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.
FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.
At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:
Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.
And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:
On motion, *Resolved,* That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.
In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, amounting to $185,000, will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 24. These bonds are part of an issue of $400,000, secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th av. and West 23d st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same, and nearly completed. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to over $1,000,000.
The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable March 15 and Sept. 15. By legal enactment, savings banks may invest in these bonds to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their assets.
The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved by the Trustees of said fund.
Proposals may be addressed to JAMES M. AUSTIN, Treasurer, care of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, of whom further information can be obtained.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,	T. T. BUCKLEY,
J. J. CRANE,	E. W. CORLIES,
W. S. TISDALE,	G. G. SAMPSON,
H. A. HOWE,	W. H. GUION,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	S. B. STONE,
W. L. COGSWELL,	G. B. CARHART.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President, and EUGENE H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier. HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

LOST—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, dated Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to send their names, address, and the numbers and amount of their bonds to Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 Per Cent.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE.
7 PER CENT. BONDS
(free of taxes)
FOR SALE BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS of the CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:
Consolidated stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896, $2,947,200.
Consolidated stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896, $874,700.
Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.
Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.
For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	SANFORD COBB,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

A FUND OF $40,000 TO BUY GOOD SECOND mortgages on improved real estate; also estate and other moneys to loan on first mortgage.
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH stock bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

PHENIX Insurance Company,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
JAN. 13, 1874.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand at their office in New-York.
NO. 173 BROADWAY.
PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874.
LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.
The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 16, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.
The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., New-York, Jan. 7, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JAN. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., is payable on demand.
CHARLES. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT, payable on demand.
NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON ST., New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 20, 1873.
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY... [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

44TH DIVIDEND
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 17, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board.
JAMES C. HAITT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY.
M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	132,101
TOTAL ASSETS	$332,101

New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.
THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 27, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—STANDARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1874; A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ *Send for circular.* JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (opposite Crosby st.,) New-York, Jan 14, 1874.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 19th) of this month.
Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
By order of Board of Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1874—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.
Money deposited before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1874.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Also, an extra interest of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, New-York, Dec. 13, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874... [illegible]

SAVINGS BANKS.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
WEST 23D ST.,
Near 8th av.,
Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
Payable Jan. 20.
The business of this Bank increased more than one-half; in safety equal to the best institutions. Money deposited or drawn at any time. INTEREST FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT, thus saving accounts opened or transferred to this Bank from loss of interest. Deposits before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
Accounts opened of any amount and drawn against by check when desired. Bank open till 8 P. M.
C. B. LEBARON, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Park place and Greenwich st.
Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.
Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.
INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN A FRENCH maid recently from Paris, who by education and disposition will prove valuable as lady's maid, or in the care of children, where perfection in the use of French is desired. Address French Maid, Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

ATTENTION.
Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at Carpenter's Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

ALL FAMILIES
desiring first-class servants, male or female, can have their orders promptly filled at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., WILL BE found a large number of first-class servants, viz., cooks, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also waiters.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat English Protestant girl, that understands chamber-work thoroughly, and is a first-class waitress; is willing to make herself useful, and has the best testimonials from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SWEDISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general work in a private family; speaks good English, and is willing and obliging; will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl who is a quick, orderly servant; also, an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO SISTERS, to do the work of a small family; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By two Swedish Protestant young women; cook makes excellent bread and biscuit, and would do washing and ironing if required; the chamber-maid understands her duties thoroughly; would go together or separately; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish the very best of City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch young woman, or general house-work; City or country; is an excellent cook, and fine washer and ironer; has good City references, and will take moderate wages. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO THOROughly understands all kinds of cooking; is a professed pastry cook; makes excellent desserts, and is very neat; has three years' references from her last place. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND recommended young woman, three years in her last place in the City; lady to be seen; thoroughly understands the care and cleaning of silver, getting up salads of all kinds and in the best manner. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A GOOD washer and ironer; has several years' recommendations; wages moderate; for City or country; is neat, and of obliging disposition. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A VERY good cook; lived in the best families, country and City; meats, game, fowl, soups, pastries; good baker; willing to go to the country; best reference; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-experienced woman, who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH SEVERAL years' City references; is a thorough good cook, and also washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly, and the entire management of the kitchen; is sober, careful, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; has City references; three years in last place; understands all kinds of cooking, washing and ironing; City or country; good tempered; not afraid of work. Call 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands meats, soups, poultry, game, desserts, jellies; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call or address for two days at 220 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, or general house-work; no objections to the country. Apply at Mrs. Weir's Office, No. 107 West 49th st.; no charge to employers.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; would do some washing; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 408 2d av.

COOK.—BY A BOSTON YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent bread and biscuit baker; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best of references given; City or country. Call at No. 309 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; EITHER City or country; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, EITHER IN City or country; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, seamstress and chamber-maid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good shirt-maker and tucker; also good family seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and braid dresses; can do hairdressing or act as lady's maid; would like to go into the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND A NUMBER OF first-class colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMM'S SELECT AGENCY, No. 542 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A GERMAN WIDOW AS housekeeper; good reference. Call or address No. 18 Stanton st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS girl, (Protestant,) who is a good plain cook; washes and irons well, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as general servant in private family; good reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 1,229½ 6th av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS lady's maid and dress-maker; dresses made well; has good references. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call on or address No. 68 West 37th st., (French Office.)

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as maid or seamstress by the day, week, or month; is an excellent dress-maker and milliner. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., (French Office.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has several months' reference from last place, five years before the last; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an excellent laundress, who is also a first-class chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress and chamber-maid; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 West 24th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has the best of City references; can flute, puff, and get up all kind of laces, muslins, and linens. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 224 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT and tidy French young woman; thoroughly understands the care of growing children, and is a good plain seamstress; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's French-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman, Protestant, or to make herself generally useful; experienced nurse for young and growing children or invalids; good seamstress; cut and fit for children; operate; willing to assist in most anything; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG French girl; a good seamstress and plain hairdresser, and is perfectly willing; speaks good French; has the best of City testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE.—BY AN EDUCATED NORTH GERMAN girl to take care of growing children; good family seamstress; excellent references. Address German, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and plain sewing, or do general house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines; would wait on a lady or do chamber-work; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, BY the month, as seamstress, dress-making, and sewing-machine; understands her business; very best references from last employers. Apply at No. 9 West 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and maid to a lady or growing children; assist in light chamber-work; the best references. Call at No. 226 West 47th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS WHO can go either as chamber-maid or waitress, or chamber-work and fine washing; has references for both; can wait equal to a man. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as waitress and chamber-maid, or waiting alone; private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FRENCH WAITRESS AND chamber-maid with good City reference. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT BUTLER WITH good City references; is a capable man. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged twenty-six years, who can take care of horses and drive; in City or country; also take care of cattle, milk, do gardening and general work about a house; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, and will do it; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 490 7th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular; eleven years' City reference; perfectly sober. Call or address W. W., No. 544 6th av., in harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has good City and other references; understands thoroughly his duties and the care of horses, carriages, and harness. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business; has best of City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

FARMER, DAIRY, AND POULTRY.—BY an American man and wife aged twenty-five years; no children; man is thoroughly experienced in all branches of farm-work, machinery, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SERVANT, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty-six years, who can clean silver, furniture, carpets, curtains, mirrors, walks, build fires, tend furnace, door, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN man as competent waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging; has two and twelve years' references from his last places. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant man as a first-class waiter in a private family and is without doubt one of the best in the City; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT FOURTEEN OR FIFteen years old; must be sprightly and wide awake, and able to write a neat hand, and make herself generally useful about the house; must be very neat and bring good references. Apply at No. 128 West 34th st.

NURSE WANTED—A NEAT, TRUSTY PROTESTant woman to take care of young children and to do light chamber-work in the country near New-York. Apply Monday, from 12 to 2 P. M., to EVERETT, No. 2 Murray st.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send with reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

WANTED.—A BUTLER IN A SMALL FAMILY who can produce good references as to honesty and ability. Address Post Office Box No. 1,3—.

LOST AND FOUND.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Jan. 17—CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) Capt. ——, for freight only.
Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. Gray, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. Jones, for freight only.
Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. Hudson, for passengers and freight.
Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.
Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.
For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
Rufus Hatch, Vice President and Managing Director.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
HERDER, Capt. Fischer......Jan. 27
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson......Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas......Feb. 24
From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.
The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.
For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage
Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.
NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
ARRAGON, Western......Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper......Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.
Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
R. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Olympus, Saturday, Feb. 21

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
Italy, Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada, Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, Bragg......Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. Guard......Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore......Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price......Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe......Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman......Feb. 17, ——
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth......Feb. 24, ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE......Danre......Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE......Roussan......Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE......Lemarie......Saturday, Feb. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin......$125 | Second cabin......$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL......Jan. 30.
CORINTH......Feb. 20.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS......Jan. 30.
ETNA......Feb. 17.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana direct)......Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)......Feb. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE,
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
ANDES, (chartered,)......Jan. 24
DELTA......Feb. 7
GLAMORGAN......Feb. 28
PEMBROKE......March 14
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin......$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin......$55 currency.
Steerage......$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff......$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Tuesday, Jan. 20.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Jan. 22.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Joe Berry, Saturday, Jan. 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.
Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE
Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 3 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., ...

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 7:10, 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON, WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
ALEXANDER W. FRASER, JOHN O'NEILL, Administrators de bonis non.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB-ERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. an4-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-law6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
WALTER SCOTT JARVIS, WALTER R. GILLETT, Executors.
au25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY, Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA T. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.
jy28-law6mM* SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
Scudder & Carter, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-law6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-law6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN MENDEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Herman Mendel, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TUCK, JOHN A. FRENCH, and EDWARD A. GODDARD, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Edward A. Goddard, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, the 18th of December, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Isaac L. Miller, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York. ja19-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—At Montclair, the 10th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of AMASA LYON, CHARLES H. BOWMAN, CHARLES W. OGDEN, BENJAMIN B. BLEWETT, and FREDERICK B. BASSETT, composing the firm of C. H. Bowman & Co., bankrupts, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said Amasa Lyon, by the District Court of the said district, and said Amasa Lyon being a resident of Montclair, in said district. WILLIAM B. HOLMES, Assignee, Montclair, N. J.
Carter, Skinner & Eaton, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway, New-York City. ja12-law3wM*

FURNITURE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BY WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER,
at his auction mart, Nos. 110, 112, and 114 East 13th st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, to close the estate in bankruptcy of
ELIAS HATCHKISS, ESQ.,
team bay horses, team black horses, three sets harness, elegant six-seat rockaway, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; top-wagon, with pole and shafts; top market wagon, jump-seat sleigh, by Kimball; blankets, robes, &c., &c. Entire contents of private stable.
BY ORDER OF J. F. FROST, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

JERSEY CATTLE—PRIZE HERD—GOLD MEDAL.
A small, choice herd of Jersey cattle, consisting of two bulls, three cows, and a heifer calf; pure blood, very handsome, which have lately taken a herd prize gold medal; would be sold, the whole herd together, for $1,200. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schieffelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU BUILT BY Brewster, of Broome st., and used but a few times; also a large Westchester rockaway in perfect order; will be sold cheap. Address W. G., Box No. 139 Times Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND fine Portland sleigh; sold because the owner has no use for it.
Can be seen at Brewster's, No. 65 East 25th st., or 5th av., corner 27th st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE THEIR HORSES clipped for $6, at their own stables, in the neatest style. Address JAMES McSWEENEY, Central Park Stable, 7th av. and 58th st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.—TYLER House, corner 12th st. and Broadway, newly furnished and renovated; rooms spacious and elegant; $3 per day; lodgings, $1; permanent guests, $10 per week upward, according to location of room.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NO BOARD-ers, will let, with board, the second floor and back parlor, en suite or separately; handsomely furnished, large closets, bath, &c. Address S. A. C., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH AMPLE closets, single or en suite, in a private family; references required. Call at No. 37 Lafayette place. Classes in French language.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST.—TWO HANDSOME PARLORS, corner, first floor, and alcove room on third floor, with first-class board. No. 200 West 23d.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 52 JANE ST.—A GERMAN BOARDING house; same nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, for lady and gentleman, or single.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FURNISHED sitting-room and bedroom to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 53 East 20th st. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined house.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN—Three handsomely-furnished single rooms for gentlemen only; strictly first-class house and table.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also small room.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—TO LET, SECOND-story back room, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS AND first-class private table, in central location, for a family of four, consisting of gentleman, wife, son (eleven years of age) and maid servant. Private family preferred, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms, location, and particulars in full, B. F., Box No. 1,131 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD in New-York or Brooklyn, for gentleman, wife, two children, (one about six and the other two years old.) and two servants; private table preferred; will not pay more than $200 per month. Address C. S., Box No. 119 Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WITH BEST REFER-ences, desires for a permanency in a quiet private family, a room and bedroom without board. Address LAWYER, Box No. 183 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD, WITH PLEASant home and first-class table; terms moderate. Apply at No. 206 West 39th st.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
HENRY MERZ, THEODORE H. MEAD, ADAM WEBER, OWEN MURPHY, FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.
Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
DAVID HAYS, LAWRENCE G. GOULDING, JOHN H. BOSCHEN, GEORGE G. HALLOCK, JAMES W. McBARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW BOLTS, AND OTHER IRON MATERIALS.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Screw Bolts and other iron materials for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.
For full information, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES AND PRISON CLOTH.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M. of Jan. 28, 1874, for supplies (groceries) and prison cloth.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SPIKES, BOLTS, BANDS AND STAY PLATES.
Sealed proposals for furnishing Spikes, Bolts, Bands, and Stay Plates for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, (MIDDLE-AGED,) formerly a member of the Bar, and for many years and at present engaged as accountant to a large public company doing business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining an appointment as manager or Secretary of a company, or some similar situation, where a thorough, general knowledge of business and a large experience in correspondence and financial management would be considered desirable qualifications; first-class testimonials as to business ability and personal character will be furnished; liberal salary required. Address J. N., Box 676, Montreal, Canada.

CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References—C. F. Hunter, Esq., President People's Bank; E. H. Garbutt & Co., Teas and Coffee, No. 45 Warren st., &c.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL TO EN-gage in the manufacture of wrought iron of superior quality by a new process, which is approved by the best authorities. A large demand exists for the iron which is now exclusively supplied from abroad at much greater cost than it can be made here for. Apply to JAMES HENDERSON, No. 30 Broadway.

A FRENCHMAN KNOWING THE BUILDING works, molds and moldings of the artificial stone, possessor of a patent fire-proof for walls, partitions, roofs, &c., excessively advantageous, wishes to be in correspondence with a building company or master. Write to Mr. VACHEY, No. 328 Monroe st., New-York.

A PERSON OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE wishes the position of financial and office partner in some manufacturing business, well established; would invest $15,000 to $20,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY RARELY OFFERED—...

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER
SEVENTH WEEK AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of Mr. Boucicault's new play,
LED ASTRAY.
There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.
SATURDAY, JAN. 24, AT 1:30, EIGHTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU......Directors
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
SEVEN NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Miss Kellogg......as......Lucia
Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carlton, G. F. Hall, W. H. Tilla, Mr. Fenich, Miss Starbird.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, MARTHA.
Miss Kellogg......as......Lady Henrietta
Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edward Seguin, Thomas Bartleman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, MARITANA.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Wilford Morgan, Wm. Carlton, W. White, Mrs. White.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss Kellogg......as......Arline
FULL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. Frank A. Howson......Musical Director
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 extra; Boxes, $8 and $10, according to location; Family Circle, 50 cents.
Box-office now open at Academy of Music and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
SECOND WEEK OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
Who will appear as DIANE BERARD IN ADOLPH BELOT'S powerfully wrought and realistic drama THE FEMME DE FEU!
Her impersonation of which has elicited the most ENTHUSIASTIC AND RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE demanding her appearance before the curtain FIVE TIMES ON EACH EVENING OF ITS REPRESENTATION.
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST
NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC, NOVEL and INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and the unrivaled sensation scene of the PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 1:30, GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF THE FEMME DE FEU!
MRS. J. B. BOOTH......as......Diane Berard
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL
CHARITY BALL,
OR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,
WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, FEB. 5. 1874,
UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1874.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC, President.
CHARLES E. LOEW, WM. H. SHIELDS, } Vice Presidents.
Thomas J. Nealis, Charles J. Nehrbas, } Secretaries.
Music by Grafulla.
Boxes may be had of Mr. Mcallo, No. 416 Broadway, corner of Canal st.

HOW TO LEARN TO
SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY.
FREE LECTURE by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, TO-NIGHT AT 8, with FRENCH READINGS and ORAL EXERCISE on FRENCH SOUNDS, to be followed by the formation of NEW ELEMENTARY FRENCH CLASS. Idiomatic class daily at 11. 23D ST. and 6TH AV.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE
of PAINTINGS, contributed in aid of the fund, now on EXHIBITION at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th av., corner of 14th st., to be sold by AUCTION on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th January, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS ARE REPRESENTED:

Barrow, J. D.	Gay, E.	Morgan, Wm.
Beard, W. H.	Gifford, R. S.	Muller, C.
Blauvelt, C. F.	Gifford, S. R.	Martin, Homer
Boughton, G. H.	Guy, S. J.	Parsons, C.
Brown, J. G.	Greatorex, Mrs. E.	Parton, B.
Bricher, A. T.	Griswold, C. C.	Pope, John
Bristol, J. B.	Hennessey, W. J.	Richards, T. A.
Carlin, J.	Hicks, T.	Robbins, H. W.
Carter, D. M.	Hubbard, R. M.	Ryder, P. Platt
Casilear, J. W.	Huntington, D.	Scott, Julien
Colyer, V.	Johnson, David	Silva, F. A.
Cranch, C. P.	Johnson, Eastman	Sountag, W. L.
Cropsey, J. F.	Jones, A.	Tait, A. F.
DeHaas, M. F. H.	Lang, Louis	Weir, J. F.
Darley, F. O. C.	Miller, Chas. F.	Whittredge, W.
Eaton, J. O.	Lambdin, G. C.	Williamson, J.
Falconer, J. M.	Lawrie, Alexand'r	Wyant, A. H.
Fitch, J. L.	Loop, H. A.	Yewell, G. H.
Fuechsel, H.		

EXHIBITION FREE DAY AND EVENING.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

State of New-York, Executive Chamber, Albany, Dec. 26, 1873.
PROCLAMATION.—BY JOHN A. DIX, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Whereas, due notice has been given that Henry W. Genet, who was elected to the office of member of Assembly, in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City and County of New-York, on the fourth day of November last has been convicted of an infamous crime, whereby his right of office has ceased before the commencement of the term of service for which he was elected, (pursuant to section forty, chapter five, part one, of the Revised Statutes,) and, whereas, it is provided by the law of the State that in such a case a special election shall be held.
Now, therefore, I, John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the requirements of section ten, title two, chapter six, part one, of the Revised Statutes of this State, do hereby order and proclaim that an election for member of Assembly in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City and County of New-York, in place of said Henry W. Genet, (the term of whose office will expire on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,) be held in said district on TUESDAY, the twentieth day of January next, (1874,) said election to be conducted in the mode prescribed by law for the election of members of Assembly.
[Seal.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three. JOHN A. DIX.
By the Governor: John W. Dix, Private Secretary.

State of New-York, Department of Secretary of State, Albany, Dec. 27, 1873.
To Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York: Sir—Pursuant to a proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of the State of New-York, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, a special election will be held in and for the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City and County of New-York on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, for the election of a member of Assembly in place of Henry W. Genet.
Very respectfully, G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New Court-House, City and County of New-York, Dec. 29, 1873.
I certify the foregoing to be true copies of the documents received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.
Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.
If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner ...

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock.
DRAMATIC MILLENNIUM.
Great moral and sensational novelty.
Artistic chef d'œuvres of all nations.
FUN, SENTIMENT, SONG, AND DANCE.
FRONTIER LIFE ON THE STAGE.
Season of VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, For families, ladies, and children.
MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874.
Look at the avalanche of talent.
James Collins; Martha Wren, the character vocalist; Prince Fritz, the funny Dutch boy; Marion Requa, the vocalist; George Dunbar, Frank Donaldson, Geo. H. Adams, and W. E. Antonio, the great gymnasts; Ned Buntline, the author and actor; John McMahon and Homer Lane, the athletes; Prof. Davis and his trained dogs; King Sarbro, the daring Japanese ascensionist; Delehanty and Hingler, the inimitable; Eugene Blitz, with Punch and Judy; Wm. Carter, the banjoist; Joe Children, hat spinners; Kittie Brooks, the cantatrice; J. W. McAndrews, the peerless Ethiopian; a troupe of Iroquois Indians.
Together with an unsurpassed COMEDY AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Each evening's entertainment preceded by the life-like picture of LIFE ON THE PLAINS. by NED BUNTLINE, introducing his pony Juno, a troupe of Iroquois Indians, and the veritable Scott, the world-famed frontier scout and terror of the red men.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents, reserved seats orchestra and balcony, $1.

COLOSSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.,
Exposition of the world-renowned CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY, from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and the beautiful pictorial illusion of PARIS BY NIGHT, with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, each evening from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock. Chimes afternoon and evening. POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE, with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu. THE LECTORIUM, in which Prof. Tobin will demonstate the illusions and delusions of the senses with novel and scientific illustrations.
Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The Panopticon will be completed the present week. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainment impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series, at matinée or soirée, at $1 each and no extras. Children half price. Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution. The Musical Automata, The Darwinian Orchestra and African Flute-player, and the Mammoth Orchestra will arrive in a few days.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Benefit of the widow and children of the late THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, 1874, at 1:30,
The delightful sketch, in three acts, of WILKINS MICAWBER,
in which will appear Messrs. ROWE, MACKAY, BURROUGHS, MONTGOMERY, WILDER, QUIGLEY, and Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss JOSEPHINE LAURENS, and Miss META BARTLETT.
THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER.
Jeremiah Clip, with his imitations of celebrated actors......Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, supported by the members of Booth's Theatre Company.
THE VOKES FAMILY, in their celebrated specialty of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Music by Tissington's Orchestra.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be procured at the box-office of the theatre.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Morning and Evening Readings.
MISS CUSHMAN will have the honor to give a series of four readings at STEINWAY HALL in the following order:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part I. Selections from "Hamlet."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part I. Selections from "As You Like It."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part I. Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part I. Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part II. Miscellaneous.
Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Reserved seats for the series (transferable), $3. The sale of seats for the series will begin on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, at 9 o'clock, at STEINWAY HALL, and continue for two days, after which no more tickets for the series will be sold. The sale for any of the single readings will begin on Friday morning, Jan. 23.
Box-office open from 9 to 4 daily.
Pamphlets containing full programme may now be had at the hall free of charge.

JOHN B.
GOUGH
Will give his NEW LECTURE, "NOW AND THEN," at East-side Hall, 86th st. and 3d av., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Tickets, 50 cents.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.
Mr. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S Fourth Lecture THIS (Monday) EVENING, THE MOON.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Gurley's, 23d st., corner 4th av.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FOSTER'S BEAUTIful Songs, "Old Black Joe," "Glendy Burk," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Hard Times Come Again." Price 35 cents each. Mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

LECTURES.

DR. FELIX ADLER'S THIRD LECTURE ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at Lyric Hall, 6th av. near 42d st. Subject—"Martyrs and Martyrdom." Tickets 50 cents, to be had at B. Westerman & Co's, No. 521 Broadway, and at the door.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.
The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE. EDWARD LANGLEY. FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE. BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston. BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNAPP & McCORD expires this day by limitation. MILTON KNAPP, H. D. McCORD, P. C. VAN SCHAICK, Special.
The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name. MILTON KNAPP, H. D. McCORD.

MR. JOHN ABENDROTH HAVING RETIRED from the firm of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, the remaining partners will continue the business under same style and firm name of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, and will cash all bills of the late firm on presentation at their office, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman st., or No. 282 Pearl st., New-York.
WM. P. ABENDROTH, AUGUSTUS ABENDROTH, JOHN D. FRASER.
Jan. 1, 1874.

THE FIRM OF P. ROLLHAUS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The Fireplace, Heater, and Cooking Range business will be continued at the same place, No. 248 Water st., by PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr., who will cash all bills of the late firm, and collect all bills due to the same.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1874. PHILIP ROLLHAUS, PHILIP ROLLHAUS, Jr.

New-York, Jan. 10, 1874.
JOHN E. BROOKS AND CLARENCE BROOKS have been this day admitted as partners in the firm of BROOKS BROTHERS.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-ing between the undersigned, under the firm name of A. J. DEWEY & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation, A. J. DEWEY to sign in liquidation.
A. J. DEWEY. CHAS. E. WARD.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

MUSIC AND SINGING TAUGHT BY A lady from Europe of renown. Address Mme. M. A., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University place.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED AND FINE-TONED cabinet or parlor organ for sale, cash or installments, at DALY'S music store, No. 179 8th av.; price $150.

DANCING.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11:45. Box-office open continuously every day from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured a week in advance.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Proprietor and Manager
The two great favorites on alternate nights.
MAN AND WIFE. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S most popular dramatization of Wilkie Collins' great novel MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Miss Jewett, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimer.
SARATOGA. TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Mr. Bronson Howard's great local comedy of SARATOGA. Characters by Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Peakes, Mr. DeVere, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Sara Jewett, Minnie Conway, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.
. SATURDAY—Matinee at 1:30—MAN AND WIFE.
Next week will be produced, after elaborate and costly preparation, Mr. Augustin Daly's first dramatic work of the present season—a new Parisian subject drawn from the frailties and fortunes of contemporaneous society, and adapted to our times, under the title of FOLLINE!
Box-sheet open for the first night, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
514
BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.
First week of the SNOW BROTHERS, and their troupe of trained dogs.
First week of the pleasing vocalist, Miss CLARA BELMONT.
THE MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the originals, HARRIGAN AND HART.
Second week of Royal YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE. All the mammoth troupe retained.
Second week of the Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.
Mlle. ZOE will appear in the sensation play THE FRENCH SPY, in which she executes a combat of FOUR HUNDRED BLOWS.
By request, the most comical of all pantomimes will be given, entitled THE SHADOWS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—MONDAY, Jan. 26, the recognized STAR OF VOCALISTS, Miss NELLY PIERIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
NINTH WEEK—60TH TO 66TH PERFORMANCE—
250,000 PEOPLE
have seen the entirely new Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTENS FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT!
Mr. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
THIRTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Also, SATURDAY MATINEE,
Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, C. F. BROWNE, E. M. MILLS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE VOKES in THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
M. W. LEFFINGWELL......as......Jaffier Jenkins
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
NEXT MONDAY—FUN IN A FOG.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874.
EVENING at 8. OLIVER DOUD BYRON in his great special drama, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
AFTERNOON at 2. GEORGE H. ADAMS, in the melodrama of JACK ROBINSON and HIS MONKEY.
Both AFTERNOON and EVENING with the above, The world-renowned BEDOUIN ARABS. The Chinese Juggler, GEORGE DUNBAR. The Trapeze Artists. The Feeley Brothers. Messrs. DICK SANDS, the Great Peudy, &c., will appear.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

TABLEAUS.
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison av. and 45th st.
A series of Tableaus on the LIFE OF ABRAHAM.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock.
Descriptive Readings, by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
BAIN HALL, Great Jones st.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY at 2:30.
Panorama, Lecture, Music, &c.

"MULLIGAN GUARDS."—IMMENSE SUCcess! Song, 40 cents. Quickstep, 40 cents. Galop, 40 cents. Mailed, postage paid. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands will be held in the church 5th av. and 29th st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, and Bishop Cummins will make addresses.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Institute Feb. 2. Twenty instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Languages, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENG-lish to Germans; preparation for college; terms easy; No. 135 West 28th st. Dr. GEO. BEDMANN.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAILWAY COMPANIES IN TROUBLE.

HOW ITALIAN LABORERS ARE SWINDLED—CONTRACTORS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A TECHNICALITY—THE ITALIAN GAME OF MORRA.

Proceedings have been commenced in the United States Supreme Court by Messrs. Breen, Spellissy, and Gibbons, on behalf of seventy-five Italian laborers, against the Berks County Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania, for wages due for working on the company's road during August, September, and October last, amounting in the aggregate to over $12,000. The affidavits allege that in the latter part of May last, one Sommers, a foreman in the employ of the company, visited this City, and hired the Italians at Henry Zander's employment agency, No. 27 Greenwich street. The contract agreed that the men should receive $1 75 per day in current funds for their services, and that a comfortable house would be furnished them to reside in. During June and July this agreement was faithfully carried out, but early in August the sub-contractor, a German, named Spuwotter, disappeared, and the men (including 125 others) were taken charge of by Lemuel Harris, the head contractor, who has an office in this City at No. 80 Broadway. When pay-day arrived, Harris informed them that Spuwotter had absconded with the funds which had been appropriated by the company to pay them, and gave them instead elegantly-engraved due-bills, of which the following is a copy:

No. 1,707.
BERKS COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.
READING, Penn., Oct. 20, 1873.
Six months after date pay to the bearer
FIVE DOLLARS, 5.
With legal interest.
And charge the same to construction account.
J. DUTTON STEELE, Chief Engineer.
To FRANK C. SMINK, Treasurer.

These are indorsed across the face in red ink:

Accepted for the
Berks County Railroad Company.

Mr. Harris explained that the company would be responsible for the sums represented by these bills, and the Italians, believing that they would pass as money at the company's stores, and that the substitution would not be repeated, accepted them. Next month and the month after the same farce was gone through with, and was again successful, but before the third pay-day arrived the poor Italians discovered that the company repudiated the scrip, and that it would not be received anywhere, even at the contractors' stores, and when they were again offered the paper in payment for their labor they quit work and returned to this City. A formal demand was made upon the company at their head-quarters in Reading, Penn., for the greenbacks due, but the Directors refused to recognize their liability, and referred the applicants to their lawyers.

A TIMES reporter on Saturday visited No. 78 Grand street, the head-quarters of the defrauded Italians. He was ushered into a large room on the ground floor, in the centre of which—the rest of the room was filled with beds and trunks—stood two rows of excited, half-dressed Italians who were shaking their fists in each others' faces, and shouting at each other with startling rapidity, "Chinga! Saetta! Saetta! Otta! Quarta! Quarta! Chinga! Deusa! Onza!" and so on with infinite variations, the accent always being on the first syllable. The appearance of a stranger scattered the group, and quieted them instantly. They again grew excited, however, when they learned the object of the reporter's visit, and inveighed in bitter terms against the railroad company. They exhibited huge bundles of the scrip of the denominations of $5, $10, $20 and $100, and said that they were absolutely without a cent which they could use, besides being heavily in debt for rent and food. Agents of the company have been among them offering to purchase the paper at the rate of ten cents on the dollar, and some of them have been obliged to part with a portion of it at this sacrifice. They claim to have been swindled in every possible way. The stores from which they purchased their necessaries were owned by the company, who charged the Italians three and four times the value of the goods and then stripped them of nearly all the greenbacks which they had received for their two months' work. The rest went for their fare back to New-York, the company refusing to receive the scrip on the cars. The Italians say that their countrymen are treated in this fashion in every direction. Individuals and corporations seem to have a notion that their poverty and ignorance of the language and customs of the country render them fit subjects for the grossest imposition. They say that they always expect to be swindled more or less, but that they cannot stand a wholesale fraud like that of which the Berks County Railroad Company seeks to make them the victims.

The reporter inquired into the meaning of the scene which greeted him on his entrance. Signor Motto, the leader, laughingly explained that the men were playing an Italian game called "Morra."

A similar action to that detailed above has been brought in the Supreme Court against Fairchild & Walter, of No. 19 Park Place, contractors of the Southside Railroad of Long Island, by the same attorneys, on behalf of thirty-five Italian laborers for wages due for work done from July to November last. They and several hundred others were hired at $1 75 per day, but, as they claim, never received a cent, not even due bills. Fairchild & Walker refuse to acknowledge their indebtedness, alleging, as in the case of the Berks County Railroad Company, that one of their sub-contractors, named Cameron, decamped with the money which they had given him to pay off the hands. These men also are in a state of extreme destitution, and complain bitterly of their treatment.

LECTURES FOR THE WEEK.

John B. Gough gives his new lecture, entitled "Now and Then," before the Yorkville Branch Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, at East-side Hall, corner Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue.

Dr. F. Adler lectures this evening, at Lyric Hall, Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, on "Martyrs and Martyrdom."

At the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, this evening, Dr. W. F. Thoms lectures on "The Loss of the Steamer Ville du Havre."

Prof. Proctor delivers the fourth of his series of lectures on Astronomy at Association Hall this evening. The moon will be the principal subject.

Rev. Dr. Lord will deliver one of a series of lectures upon "Christianity and Modern Skeptical Science," on Thursday evening, at the Tabernacle Lay College, Schemerhorn street, Brooklyn.

"De Soto and our Barbarian Brethren" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. Benson J. Lossing, at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

THE NEW-JERSEY MATRICIDE.

Mrs. Mary E. Freman, the widow who was shot and killed by her son Joseph at their home in Greenville, on Wednesday last, was buried on Saturday afternoon in the family burying ground at Rahway. The matricide was removed from the Fourth Precinct Station-house to the jail on Saturday. He is very reticent. County Physician Buck was informed by Freman's brother that Joseph W. Freman roomed with him for ten months, and during that time was strangely reticent. Not a word passed between them. The defense, it is said, will be insanity. There is a depression in the skull of the matricide, which is said to have resulted from an attempt to shoot himself in the head some two years ago. The Grand Jurors who will investigate the case meet to-morrow, and the matter will probably be the first they will act upon.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK BANK FRAUDS.

The friends of Robert N. Woodworth, charged with complicity in the New-Brunswick State Bank frauds, have, it is said, procured two sureties who are willing to answer in $25,000 for his appearance for trial when wanted, and he will make application for release to Judge Scudder to-day. As the matter stands at present it is impossible to try him on the charge on which he is held. The indictment charges him with conspiracy, with Greenleaf W. Appleton, the bank Cashier, who has not yet been apprehended, to defraud the State Bank, and in order to make the conviction legal both of the parties charged must be convicted at one and the same time. The purpose of the delay is to await the capture of the absent Cashier.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commander Babcock, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. Allan Rutherford, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Govs. J. B. Page and Levi Underwood, of Vermont, are at the Windsor Hotel.

William A. Dart, United States Consul General at Montreal; Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A POLICEMAN STABBED.

Yesterday morning Officer James Lane, of the Third Precinct, while entering his residence, No. [illegible] street, was attacked in the hallway by [illegible] Smith, [illegible] the thigh. Smith, who was intoxicated, was arrested by Officer Levy, of the Sixth Precinct, and on being arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, was held for trial.

HOW HARLEM LANE LOOKED YESTERDAY.

The envious sunshine and increasing temperature well nigh put an end to sleighing yesterday at Harlem Lane and in Central Park. The snow was rapidly approximating to the condition of slush, horses and drivers were bespattered all over, and the agreeable pastime just pulled through and merely escaped failure. This condition of affairs was even more noticeable at Harlem Lane than in Central Park. Somehow the snow lay thicker on the drives of the Park, and the sleighs went along more merrily. At the town end of the Harlem Lane drive the thin covering of snow was fast running into water, and now and again the handsomely-appointed sleighs grated unpleasantly over the bare roadway. So drivers handled their teams cautiously and progressed slowly until they got pretty well up the drive, when they took to showing the paces of their steeds. The exhibition was, after all, only a sorry one, for it lacked that first essential of all displays—an adequate number of spectators. What if horse were acquitting himself in a style to beat the time of the redoubtable Dexter or any other equine celebrity, would it satisfy the pardonable vanity of the owner, if there were nobody present to regard the performance? Then, although there were some smart teams upon the drive, and a few excellent single performers, they were not of sufficient number to render the spectacle sufficiently interesting. That process of "tossing the snow," which all good trotting nags are credited with, was, of course, omitted on this occasion for the excellent reason that there was no snow to toss. There were but few ladies out but gentlemen were there in goodly proportions enough. They were muffled up, of course, in the conventional furs and seal-skins, and made a pretty brave show. Everything considered, matters went a good deal more pleasantly in Central Park. There was greater variety, a more general jingle of sleigh-bells, and a far greater number of people to look on, be it either in envy or in admiration.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The managers of the Charity Ball, which will take place at the Academy of Music on the 5th of February, are making great efforts to render it the most successful of the season. This ball has been long regarded as one of the leading events of the social world of New-York, and has invariably brought together the representatives of the wealth, fashion, and respectability of the City. Among the leaders of the City's best society a generous emulation exists to surround those reunions with such attractions as must insure their success. In view of its object one does not hesitate to say that they could not readily find anything more deserving their most generous attention. Few of the charitable institutions of the City appeal more directly and forcibly to the sympathies of the public than the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and to this circumstance is mainly due the success which has attended the Charity Ball on former occasions. This year the event will be more than usually attractive; and already the ball is looked forward to with much interest. The managers have succeeded in making arrangements by which all private entertainments among the leading families of New-York society, which were proposed to be given on the same night, will be deferred. By this means the presence of those families at the Charity Ball will be secured, together with the guests whom they would have entertained, and the ball will be thus rendered exclusively the most brilliant affair of its kind. By this movement on the part of the managers, such an interest has been created in the Charity Ball that most of the boxes in the Academy are already disposed of, and the tickets are selling rapidly.

BALLS THIS WEEK.

The Ninth Ward Lincoln Union will give its fourth annual calico reception at Irving Hall this evening.

The sixth annual ball of the letter-carriers of Station D. will be given at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening.

At Beethoven Hall, this evening, the H. C. Cornwell complimentary ball will be given.

The sixth annual invitation ball of the Third avenue Railroad Employes' Relief Association will take place on Wednesday evening, at Harlem Music Hall.

The Fly-away Club will hold their annual invitation ball this evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall.

The grand invitation hop, Importer's Combination, will take place at Terrace Garden Theatre to-morrow evening.

The first annual ball of the United Waiters' Benevolent Society, Columbia, will be given in the Germania Assembly Rooms, on Saturday evening.

At Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, to-morrow evening, the thirty-fourth anniversary of Ark Lodge No. 28 will be celebrated.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will give an entertainment at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, to-morrow evening.

THE WASHINGTON ROBBERY.

Henry L. Mason and Edward Edmunds, the young men arrested on Saturday evening by Special Officer Corcoran and Detective Golden, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of United States warrants to the amount of $80,000, from the Treasury Department in Washington, are still locked up at Police Head-quarters. Last night Mason had a long interview with his counsel. The Washington officials are expected to arrive here to-day and make the necessary affidavits.

A GROUNDLESS SUSPICION.

Mrs. Ann Shipley died on Saturday night at her home, in Paterson, under suspicious circumstances. She had been suffering from a severe attack of vomiting for some days, and Dr. Kent, who attended her, fearing that her ailment arose from malpractice, refused to give a certificate of death from natural causes. Coroner Ameraux discovered, on making a post mortem examination, that death had resulted from cold and exposure. A permit for burial was consequently given.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD BONDS.

DECISION OF UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE DILLON—THE VALIDITY OF THE BONDS AFFIRMED.

Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, has rendered a decision respecting the State railroad bonds, in which he declared that justice and honor alike require that the State should recognize these bonds as binding upon it. The St. Paul *Pioneer* describes the case in which the decision was given as follows:

"The suit in the United States District Court was brought by Selah Chamberlain, the holder of $500,000 State bonds, not against the old companies to which they were issued, but against the present new companies, to which the State granted the lands, property, and franchises of the old companies to recover from them the value of the bonds, charging them with a trust for the payment thereof. Judge Dillon decides that the present railroad companies received from the State their roads, lands, and franchises, free from any incumbrance whatever, and are not subject to any trust in favor of the creditors of the State, or of the former companies. The bonds are no lien on the new companies, as the State guaranteed a clear title. The most important feature of Judge Dillon's opinion is the explicit, direct decision that the Minnesota Railroad bonds, issued under the amendment to the State Constitution of April 15, 1858, were legally issued, and are valid and binding against the State itself. He truthfully asserts that the bonds have been repeatedly recognized as valid by subsequent Legislatures, and affirms that 'if the State were sueable in the courts, there can be no doubt the bonds would be legally enforceable against it.' And in another place, he says: 'A State with such a future before it as the State of Minnesota cannot afford to bear the odium of repudiation.' Doubtless, this case will go up to the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal, and the result must, unquestionably, be the same as in the Circuit Court. The bondholders have been for a long time defeated of their claims from defeat of remedy, but their claims must be paid in some form, and the present Legislature will act wisely if the percentage on gross earnings of the railroads, in addition to the internal improvement bonds, shall be set apart and funded to meet the emergency that will be sure to arise, for no one will dare to lisp repudiation if the highest judicial authority in the land shall affirm the decision of the Circuit Court."

THE IOWA SUFFERERS.

The reports of destitution among the settlers in portions of North-western Iowa elicit the following comments from Gov. Carpenter in his message to the State Legislature: "During the last two years there has been a constant stream of immigration pouring into the counties in the north-western portion of the State. So rapid has been this influx, that in counties where, three years ago, there was scarcely a human habitation, there are to-day from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. When it is considered that a large proportion of these settlers went into this country with very limited means, in order to take advantage of the Homestead law, and that under the most favorable circumstances they must have undergone severe deprivations and hardships, it is scarcely a matter of surprise that, when there is added to these facts an unusual shortness of crops, there should be great want and distress. There was a general belief, when these people settled in these sparsely-timbered counties, that the McGregor and Sioux City Railway would be completed in the year 1872, or at the farthest in 1873. This has been delayed, from causes beyond the control of the settlers, rendering it much more difficult and expensive to procure fuel than they had reason to expect. This, combined with the other causes of destitution mentioned above, has made the case of these people one of extreme hardship. In a country overflowing with agricultural products, it would be a shame to allow any of our citizens, who, from local or temporary causes, have been brought to want, to suffer for the necessaries of life. Would it not be well for the General Assembly to appoint a committee from its own body to inquire into the real condition and wants of these people, and [illegible]

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN WASHINGTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11, 1874.

One of the most important elements of Washington society is the diplomatic corps. The foreign representatives here are in the main men of culture, pleasing manners, and, with two or three exceptions, have more abundant leisure for the small cares of society than probably any other class. Washington is, however, regarded by the diplomatic people the world over as a species of Botany Bay; a sort of purgatory, if you like. Several countries are represented by men of well-established reputation, who have had scope for the exercise of their diplomatic skill. Take the cases of Spain and England, for instance. But here come for the greater part novices who are taking their first lessons in diplomacy, and the poorer members of distinguished families, where they may find excellent alliances. Indeed, in looking over the Ministers alone, one finds that fully one-half of them are bachelors. Then the numerous secretaries and attachés are nearly all single men. When this fact is remembered, one can no longer wonder why they are so popular. The diplomats as a class are very agreeable people. They are unaffected in their manners, and the majority of them, who are purely ornamental, recognize as well as any one what thorough humbugs they are, but they play their parts as gravely as if the welfare of the nations they represent depended upon their individual shoulders.

The morals of the average diplomat are of the easy school of the European Continent, but here in Washington the limits are so narrow, they have the eyes of the world to such an extent upon them that they do not act up to the freedom of their ideas, unless it is when they visit New-York, which is so conveniently near that the visits of the various members of the corps to the Metropolis of America are not few and far between, but oft repeated.

New-York, with all its gayeties, and the whirl of life that precludes attention to the actions of private individuals, offers a tempting escape, when the monotonous round of visits and society espionage of Washington become wearisome.

The largest legation here is the Spanish, consisting of eight members; the next is the British, and the French Legation ranks third in point of number. The British Government is the most liberal in the treatment of its representative, Sir Edward Thornton. It pays for the rent of his house, and is now building an elegant residence at the cost of $100,000 in Connecticut avenue, which is to be, in future, for the exclusive use of the British Legation. The style of living of the foreign representatives is quite plain, as the majority of them are not wealthy men. However, to this there are exceptions. The Marquis De Noailles keeps up, or rather has kept up, a large establishment here, for in a few days it will be a thing of the past. Probably his official salary just about paid for the rent of his house in Washington and cottage in Newport. The British Minister, too, lives in excellent style, and entertains very elegantly during the season.

The Austrian Legation is made up of Minister and First Secretary. The Minister, Baron Chas. Lederer, is a man of agreeable but rather pompous manners. He has been in Washington since Sept. 4, 1868—in fact, ranks next to Sir Edward Thornton in point of time spent here as a Minister. If Sir Edward were to leave he would become the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. Baron Lederer may be a great diplomatic genius, but as he has never had an opportunity to display his powers, the world cannot as yet estimate the full extent of his diplomatic capacity. His First Secretary, Mr. Hengelmueller De Hengervar, has won fame in Washington, not so much by the display of great diplomatic talent as by his handsome face and by his wearing the gorgeous full dress of the Hungarians upon state occasions, which then makes him the observed of all observers. A sky-blue velvet suit, trimmed with fur and gold lace, one would fancy would constitute a striking make-up.

The French Legation consists of a Minister, one Secretary, one attaché, and a Chancelier. The Marquis de Noailles is of a high Legitimist family, a son of the Duke of that name, and descended from Louis XIV. and Mme. de Maintenon. He has much literary taste, and lives in a style that might be expected of a family celebrated for its wealth and refinement. The Marquis speaks English with the greatest fluency, and if it were not for his occasional slight accent, one could not detect that he is a foreigner. He has, in company with his charming wife, given some of the finest entertainments since his arrival here, (July 24, 1872.) According to the diplomatic etiquette, foreign representatives, during their first year at any post, need not give entertainments. But the Marquis did not take advantage of this conventional exemption, but reciprocated society's attentions from the first. He will leave for France on his way to Rome, where he is to be stationed as Minister on the 7th of February. The departure of the French Minister and his wife will be a loss to Washington society, especially to the diplomatic people who made the house of the Marquis one of their very few and most pleasant rallying points in this dullest of capitals. M. Bartholdi, who is to take the place of the Marquis, will be here in about six weeks. Meanwhile Count Clermont-Tonnerre, the first Secretary of the Legation, who arrived in this country a few days ago, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The British Legation consists of a Minister, three Secretaries, and two attachés. Sir Edward Thornton, the Minister, is a thin, tall gentleman of about sixty, of very dignified manners. He is, however, very affable and quite as easily approached as the average member of the diplomatic corps. He is regarded as a good, safe man, eminently respectable and most careful in his actions. He lives in an elegant house in I street, where his wife, Lady Thornton, and two daughters entertain their visitors in a way that has made for them numerous friends. Sir Edward is one of the greatest pedestrians in the district, and thinks nothing of taking a little walk of ten miles or so every day. Of the six members of the British Legation there were three married and three single, but the number of bachelors has been recently decreased by the marriage of Mr. William Oswald Charlton, an attaché.

In the Spanish Legation, besides the Minister, there are three Secretaries and four attachés, and yet this is the hardest worked Legation in Washington, thanks to the exertions of the Cuban patriots and the consequent complications. The Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo De Benrabé, is a very pleasant-looking gentleman, of about fifty years of age. He speaks English very fluently, and in appearance would be taken for an English or American naval officer. He lives in very good style, but as all his family is in Spain, with the exception of a son who is an attaché of the Legation, of course he does not give formal receptions. His first Secretary, Mr. Potestad, is considered a gentleman of first-rate abilities. He has an American wife, and is in all essentials an American, having in fact been born in this country and lived here for a great many years.

The Russian Legation is equal in point of number to the French. The Russian Minister, Baron D'Offenberg, is an old bachelor of about sixty years of age. He speaks English with tolerable fluency, and is fond of good living. He is a kind, benevolent old gentleman, and deservedly popular.

The Japanese Legation excites the most comment. Mr. Arinori Mori, the Chargé d'Affaires, is at present away in his native Japan on leave of absence, and Mr. Goio Yano fills his place. There are at present three members of this Legation, Yano, Assano, and Samro Takaki. They go out a good deal in society, but not even here, where outlandish people, with outlandish titles, are all the rage, are they very popular. They stand about as wall-flowers, with a timid look in their eyes and a sad, deprecatory smile, as if they were lost in a strange world. All of the members of the Legation are very diminutive, and very active in their movements. They wear the English dress, and speak our language tolerably well. Yano, the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, is a new comer. He has a wife with him, whom none of the diplomatic people have ever seen. Yano has kept her completely hidden since his arrival here, and there is the greatest curiosity to see what Mrs. Yano is like. The Japanese interests are very likely to suffer to a great extent in this country, owing to the fact that the Japanese house in this city is divided against itself, and must therefore fall. Mr. Takaki became Chargé d'Affaires when Mori went away, and naturally expected to remain so. But the iron entered into his soul when the despotic home Government sent out Mr. Yano to act in that capacity. This was such a great blow to Takaki's pride that [illegible] out near the Georgetown Cemetery, in whose surroundings he finds sympathy with his gloomy thoughts. The funniest member of the Japanese Legation is Mr. Hangro Assano, a dwarf, who is a trifle over four feet in height. He looks like one of the elfs that persecuted Gabriel Grub. He was at the reception of the Secretary of State the other day. When the time came for refreshments the usual rush began, and little Mr. Assano would have fared badly had not a hearty, benevolent-looking old gentleman caught him up, as if he were a baby, and passed him over the heads of the crowd. But Mr. Assano is by no means a baby in years, but a married man with responsibilities. The benevolent old gentleman above mentioned is an American, who seems to be a great friend of the Japanese and especial admirer of Assano's. At receptions he is always with the latter, and treats him with the most endearing familiarities. One evening the old gentleman amused the distinguished crowd by picking up Assano by the ears, and then playfully describing an elliptical circle with the distinguished Jap's heels. Think of the flower of the Japanese aristocracy being treated in such a manner. But he did not seem to mind it. Perhaps it appeared to him only another queer social custom of this benighted land.

The German Legation is represented by four members only, one of whom is a naval attaché. Von Schloezer, the Minister, who came here in August, 1871, is a man of exceedingly simple tastes, and a thorough German in appearance. He has the air of a man born and ground under an iron system, which had never let him tread outside the path of routine. The Legation is made up of old bachelors.

The Argentine Republic is represented by one official who is absent. The Belgian Legation consists of three officials. Mr. Delfosse, its Minister, is a distinguished-looking man, who was here in the capacity of Minister Resident for nine years before he was raised to the rank of Minister, in 1873. Mr. Borges, the Brazilian Minister, is a wealthy man, married, and lives in good style. Mr. Gonzalez, the Chilian Chargé d'Affaires, is a young gentleman, nephew of the President of Chili, and not remarkable for anything except reticence. Mr. Flores, Minister of Ecuador, came here in 1870. His wife, a lady of Cuban parentage, is one of the handsomest women in Washington. Mr. Stephen Preston, the Haytian Minister, has about an eighth of African blood in his veins. He has a white wife. He is not very well liked by Mr. Fish on account of his alleged officiousness in the San Domingo matter. But he is a very able, courteous gentleman. Count Corti, the Italian Minister, a bachelor, is a little pugnacious-looking man of an exceedingly testy temper. He is at present in Europe on leave of absence, and will not probably return. There is only one other member of the Italian Legation, Count Zonnini. Mr. Mariscal, the Mexican Minister, is more Republican in his sentiments and habits than any of the diplomats. He is a Spaniard, with a slight dash of the Indian in his looks, but is thoroughly American in his manners. His wife is a handsome American lady. One Secretary and his wife complete Mr. Mariscal's Legation. Mr. Bernhard de Westenberg, who was once thought to be a confirmed old bachelor, will marry shortly an American widow, prominent in society circles. Col. Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, now absent in Europe, is said to be as inexhaustibly rich as the gold mines of his native Peru. Mr. Eduardo Villena, First Secretary, is Chargé d'Affaires in his absence.

The two representatives of Sweden and Norway, Mr. Stenerson, the Minister, and Mr. Grip, the Secretary, are two magnificent Goths and great favorites everywhere. Turkey is this year represented by Austarchi Bey, a Greek. Baltazm Effendi, his Secretary, is also a Greek and a bachelor. The third member of the Legation is the only Mohammedan representative.

Galib Ali, a promising young man of twenty-two, has four wives at home, and is ready to add to the number if he finds any anxious to become fifth and sixth in his affections.

Mr. Martin, the representative of Colombia, together with his family, Secretary of Legation, and attaché, is absent. So the Colombian Legation may at present be considered *non est*. Guatemala and San Salvador have the same representative, Mr. Dardon, who lives in New-York. Nicaragua is at present unrepresented. Mr. Schieffelin, the Chargé d'Affaires of Liberia, is as great a mystery as Yano's wife. It is not even known by his diplomatic colleagues whether he is an African or a Caucasian. He has never been seen in Washington, and is supposed to reside in Yonkers, N. Y. Denmark is represented Mr. Lindencrone, a distinguished-looking gentleman, whose date of arrival here is Jan. 22, 1873.

THE ASIATIC CABLE.

CRUISE OF THE TUSCARORA—THE SOUTHERN ROUTE.

The United States steam-ship Tuscarora sailed from the port of San Diego, Cal., on the 6th inst., for the Sandwich Islands and Japan, for the purpose of taking soundings for the location of the proposed telegraphic cable between Asia and the Pacific coast of this country. By an interview with Commander George E. Belknap was ascertained the following: "The steamer was first ordered to survey northward for a route through Puget Sound and via the Aleutian Islands, and proceeded to carry out the instructions. Becoming short of coal, she returned to San Francisco, where orders were received to go southward and survey the route from San Diego to the Sandwich Islands and Japan, returning by the northern route, if possible. Commander Belknap thinks that the southern route, with a landing for the cable at San Diego, is by far the most feasible, and believes that it will in all probability be adopted. The northern route to Japan via the Aleutian Islands is beset with difficulties. It would be impossible to repair any break during the largest part of the year, there being but four months in which those northern waters are open to navigation. A route from San Francisco has apparently not been thought of. It would be well nigh impracticable to land a cable in that vicinity on account of the rocky nature of the bottom at that part of the coast. A line from San Diego via Japan to the Sandwich Islands is the most practicable, first, because it would lie in the calm belt of the Pacific, and the cable could be laid down and repaired at any time during the year; second, as a connection with the Sandwich Islands is the evident purpose of the scheme, this line is geographically the best, the branches to Japan and Australia being short and of easy access; third, the cable should connect with an overland wire not subject to interruption, and by the time the submarine line would be laid there would be a southern overland line between San Diego and the East, which could be constantly operated. Commander Belknap hopes that he will not find over 3,000 fathoms depth on the survey across. If a satisfactory result in this respect is reached, he thinks it will not fail to give the route from San Diego the preference, everything else being very greatly in favor of its adoption. He will suggest that the cable be laid on the south side of the channel, landing on the Peninsula, from which point a land line would be built down the Peninsula around by way of La Punta and up the bay shore to San Diego. The shore from the Peninsula slides off very gradually to deep sea water, the bottom being soft and smooth, in which a cable would imbed itself by its own weight very readily."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at the Assembly Chamber, in Albany, on Wednesday, 21st inst. The election of officers will be held at the noon meeting, and in the evening an address will be delivered by Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D., President of Cornell University, on "Agricultural, Mechanical, and General Education in the United States." Franklin B. Hough, M. D., of Lowville, N. Y., will present a paper on the "Necessity of Preserving and Planting Forests." It is expected that the memorial of ex-President Thomas Hall Faile, by Ex-President Conger, will be presented to the society at this meeting. It is deemed impracticable to hold at the present time the proposed convention of the working officers of the agricultural societies of the State, but correspondence on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether it is largely or generally desired that such a convention shall be held at a future time, and whether useful results may be expected from it, is solicited by the officers of the State Society.

A STEAM-SHIP COLLEGE.

Some enthusiastic reformer down in Maine, who is dissatisfied with the semi-monastic character of our American colleges, proposes what he calls a "steam-ship college." He would fit up a first-class steamer with all the appliances necessary to make it an institution of learning, and would take on board as many pupils as it would accommodate, and set out for some distant land. Each trip would constitute a term, and there would be four trips a year, each to a new part of the world. Actual observation, assisted and guided by books and competent instructors, would constitute the principal part of the curriculum of this floating school, and the latest [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The collection for domestic missions in Grace Church, yesterday morning, after addresses by the Rector, Dr. H. C. Potter, and Rev. Dr. Irving, was very nearly $8,000.

A mass-meeting of the German Republicans of Yorkville will be held to-night to ratify the nomination of Hon. Horatio F. Allen for Assemblyman of the Twenty-first District.

The Teutonia Maennerchor celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of its foundation by a banquet at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night.

At the Germania Assembly Rooms a concert was given last evening, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, by the Saengerrunde Vocal Society and the Aschenbroedel Verein, a society of musicians.

Samuel Stratford, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Kilbreth, of Jefferson Market, and committed for trial, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

It is said that the Commissioners of Emigration at their next meeting will authorize their Secretary to pay the fares of a large number of idle able-bodied immigrants to portions of the South where working men are scarce.

John J. Williamson and William Johnson were committed by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail each, on the charge of burglariously entering Mr. Joseph Pfenning's cigar store, No. 94 Third avenue, and stealing 6,500 cigars.

The Beethoven Maennerchor gave its first carnivalistic soirée at its Club-house in Fifth street last night. The occasion gave the humorists of the society an opportunity to indulge in many oddities. The proceedings included a burlesque operatic performance, entitled "Lohen-Clan."

The Gambrinus Verein, an association of German saloon-keepers, has appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Ackermann, Weinbeer, Michel Stanger, Schwind, and Veith to wait upon the Police Commissioners in reference to the recent special order for the enforcement of the Sunday clause of the Excise law.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Police arrested seven men, respectively named James Hogan, Henry Belmont, James Dougherty, James Montague, John Kearney, John Flanagan, and Patrick Flanagan, who were creating a disturbance in a disreputable shanty on Newark avenue. Upon being arraigned before Justice Seymour, John Flanagan was discharged, and the others were fined or committed.

It appears that the Arapiles was considerably injured by going aground on her way to the Battery, where she now lies. One of her officers is reported to have said yesterday that she had sprung a leak, and was making thirty-six inches of water every twelve hours. Divers will examine her bottom to-day, after which she will proceed to sea, her commander preferring to trust to his pumps rather than try any more repairs here.

BROOKLYN.

John R. Payson, on complaint of William Ryan, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing $30.

Yesterday afternoon, while two laborers, Michael Montgomery, of No. 98 Imlay street, and Michael Tooner, of No. 105 Atlantic street, were pushing a car loaded with salt across a tramway which extends from the second story of Woodruff & Robinson's stores to Commercial Wharf, the tramway broke and they fell on the deck of a vessel beneath. They were both badly injured, and were sent to the Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Frost fish are being caught in large quantities at Jamesport.

The Suffolk Post Office has been changed to Central Islip, and George K. Hubbs, Jr., appointed Postmaster.

The sum of $4,000 has already been subscribed toward the construction of a new Catholic Church at St. James. The site has been secured, and the work will begin some time during the coming Summer.

A revival is in progress in the Amityville M. E. Church, about 100 persons having thus far professed conversion, and protracted meetings are being held at the Presbyterian Church on Shelter Island.

The new Methodist Church at Port Jefferson was dedicated yesterday, Rev. George Lansing Taylor, of Hempstead, and Revs. Messrs. N. Cheney and J. S. Hall, of New-York, taking part in the services. Rev. Henry Aston is Pastor.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County will be held at the County Almshouse, in Yaphank, to-day, for the purpose of considering and, if approved, completing the contract with the State Board of Charities for the maintenance of a certain number of State paupers at that institution.

There is considerable excitement in Stony Brook regarding the recent death, under suspicious circumstances, of a colored woman and her new-born child. There is a suspicion that their deaths resulted from malpractice. The Coroner has been called upon to exhume the bodies and hold an inquest, which will probably be done.

Two marine disasters are reported as having occurred on the north shore during the recent storm, though without loss of life. The schooner Abby Morton, from New-York for Glen Cove, went ashore on Mount Misery Point, where she still lies. The sloop Union, bound for Mount Sinai, when opposite Washing River, and several miles off shore, sprung a leak and was abandoned, the Captain, John P. Hutchinson, and his son escaping in a small boat. They were picked up by a passing steamer and landed at New-London. The sloop rolled over and disappeared a few minutes after they left her.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. John Sissimen, of Concord, was seriously injured yesterday by a fall from his sleigh while driving in Bay street at Stapleton. He drove a runaway horse.

Yesterday Owen W. Riley was brought up before Assistant Police Justice Kassner, at Stapleton, for assault and battery upon John H. Fountain, of Toad Hill, and was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Philetus Conkling had his arm broken and his forehead badly cut by a kick from a horse this morning, at Paterson.

Rev. Phœbe A. Hanaford, of New-Haven, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, from the 1st of April next, officiated in that church yesterday.

Patrick Shay was fined $25 by Justice Lyman, in Jersey City yesterday, for stealing a goose from Woolsey's store, and in default of payment was committed to the work-house for seventy days.

Peter Ramegan, of Bordentown, was struck by an Erie Railway train, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, and severely, if not fatally, injured. He was taken to the Sisters Hospital for treatment.

An infant child of Thomas Mackin, residing at No. 357 Henderson street, Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. County Physician Buck investigated the matter, and discovered that during Saturday night the parents had rolled over the child in their sleep, and smothered it. A permit was given for burial.

About 10 o'clock this morning, Edmund Miller, a gentleman aged thirty-seven, was found frozen to death, sitting up against the rear basement door of the Market street M. E. Church, Paterson. Deceased was formerly a saloon-keeper at Riverside, but, losing his wife three or four months ago, has been dissipating ever since, and it is supposed, wandered to where he was found while drunk last night.

RAILROADS IN IOWA.

The subject of railroads and freights is treated of at considerable length by Gov. Carpenter in his message to the Legislature of Iowa. We quote his opinions, somewhat condensed, in the following: "In my judgment the time has arrived when a limit to freight charges on our Iowa railroads should be fixed by law. During the past two years the construction of railroads in this State has largely fallen off, as compared with the biennium immediately preceding; and during the year just closed enterprises of this character have practically ceased. So long as this remains true, the hope of diminishing railway rates through the effects of increasing competition will be futile. It is believed by many that the cessation of railway building prior to the recent financial disturbances was due, more than to any other cause, to threatened restrictive legislation. And this, no doubt, is in part true. It would, therefore, seem to me to add force to the arguments favoring early action upon this subject. Besides the necessity which producers feel for legislation of this character, it is equally necessary as a means of restoring confidence to capitalists who have ceased to invest in Western railway enterprises. I will make no attempt to indicate the details of the law required. From the consideration I have given the subject, my mind has been led to the conclusion that a law fixing maximum charges, thus affording opportunity for the effects of competition below the limit established, is the true theory of restriction. The railways of the State should also be classified, so that those which run through regions of country furnishing a paying business, having profitable through connections, [illegible] and fair management, should pay a fair per cent. on the real money invested in them, it must be borne in mind that common carriers exist for the sake of trade, and not trade for the sake of common carriers. Before closing upon this subject, I cannot but express the hope that our railway legislation will be so wisely adjusted to the interests of the various sections of the State that capital will be encouraged to carry forward projected railroads in those localities which do not now enjoy their advantages, and are sorely in need of the facilities they will afford."

THE TRADE IN WHITE SLAVES.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on Dec. 22, says: "There is only one class of emigrants with whose exit the Italian Government are now at last determined to interfere, and this is the large body of juvenile beggars who infest all the countries of Europe and America in the capacity of itinerant musicians, or organ-grinders, plaster-cast sellers, &c. By a bill 'forbidding the employment of young persons in wandering trades and occupations, *(divieto di occupar fanciulli nell' esercizio di professioni girovaghe,)* the Italian Parliament has been making an attempt to deal with a crying evil of old date, to which both the Italian Government since 1860, and that of Piedmont since 1849, have vainly been seeking a remedy; but it is difficult to foresee how far the new measure will attain its object, unless the Italian Legislature may rely on the humanity, as well as on the self-interest, of foreign nations to lend their aid in the suppression of a nuisance and a scandal of which all have equal reason to complain. The Italians call it '*La Tratta dei Bianchi*,' or the trade in white slaves, and it is doubtful whether the condition of the little boys, and more lately of the little girls, who are daily to be seen exercising what are called 'wandering professions'—more properly begging, thieving, or doing worse—in the streets of Paris or London, Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg, New-York or Chicago—is not in many respects much worse than that to which the African negro or the Asiatic coolie is exposed in the West Indian plantations. These children are by their rather deluded than inhuman parents 'apprenticed,' or, in other words, sold to some arrant knaves, Italian or foreign, who engage to treat them paternally, and either pay at once or promise at a remote date to pay a premium for them, but who, by the terms of their indenture, acquire the right to remove the children to distant countries where they have them at their discretion, and where they compel them to go out begging under various pretenses, punishing them with the most reckless, and often with the most ingenious, cruelty, unless they bring them home in the evening such a sum as the masters think ought to be the yield of a day's toil. That the trade is profitable to the employers may be argued from their readiness to defray the children's traveling expenses even to far-off regions across seas, where they cannot 'work' their way home as they do by land, grinding their organs or exhibiting their white mice, and soliciting alms from door to door. But to the poor children the life to which they are doomed is, in most cases, early physical decay, and in all instances moral death. The shame and sorrow the Italians residing or traveling abroad experience upon witnessing so flagrant a degradation of their poor countrymen are most poignant, and they have at all times done their utmost to engage both their own rulers and the authorities of other countries either to proceed against the kidnappers and torturers of the children with such measures as would put an end to the trade, or at least to extend such protection to the children as would insure them better usage. But the difficulties in the way of such endeavors have been almost always and everywhere insurmountable. In some well-established cases of savage ill-treatment and actual starvation, the brutal masters have been both by English and American Magistrates visited with the utmost rigor of the laws, but heavy fines and even imprisonment have seldom had any better effect than to sharpen the rogues' cunning, and aggravate their animosity against their wretched victims, inducing the tyrants to torture from deliberate vindictiveness those whom they had hitherto only ill-used from sheer recklessness and on speculation. The children first subjected to this corrupting and brutalizing tyranny were almost exclusively recruited out of the poorest population of the Apennines on the borders of Lucca, Genoa, and Parma; and, if questioned about their nationality, they always called themselves Parmesans, if organ-grinders, and Lucchese, if plaster-cast sellers. But in progress of time the fellows who went in quest of them scoured all the rural, chiefly the mountainous, districts of the peninsula, and did not even spare the larger towns, from which, and especially from Rome and Naples, they carried away girls as well as boys—a most villainous innovation in what was already an abominable practice, as the females were exposed to dangers of a far worse description than the hardships their brethren had to encounter. The bill, which has been elaborated in both Chambers at various periods since 1868, is extremely creditable to the Italian legislators, and will, if carried into execution, go as far toward curing the evil it is intended to abolish as the unaided action of the Italian Government can reach. It enacts that whoever delivers up to native Italians or to aliens minors of less than eighteen years of age, even if they be their own children, or wards under their guardianship, for the purpose of employing them in 'strolling trades,' *(professioni girovaghe)* such as mountebanks, jugglers, charlatans, rope-dancers, fortune-tellers, expounders of dreams, itinerant musicians, vocalists or instrumentalists, exhibitors of animals, and mendicants of any description, shall be liable to a fine of 50 francs to 250 francs, (£2 to £10,) and from one to three months' imprisonment. The employers of minors not their own children, and of less than eighteen years of age, in any of the 'professions' above mentioned, shall pay a fine of 100 francs to 500 francs (£4 to £20) and sent to prison for a period of three to six months. The parents and guardians who shall be convicted of this offense shall, by the very fact of the sentence pronounced against them, become liable to forfeit all their rights of guardianship or parental authority, at the discretion of the Judge, and for such time as may be deemed advisable for the welfare of the children. These punishments may be extended on a progressive scale of severity, up to fines of 500 francs to 1,000 francs, (£20 to £40,) and imprisonment from five to seven and even ten years—firstly, in cases in which the offense is committed out of the Italian Kingdom; secondly, in cases in which the children shall have been forsaken by their employers, or their health shall have suffered from insufficient food, ill-treatment, or cruelty, or when from any of these causes they shall be driven to run away from their employers; thirdly, in cases in which the children shall have been kidnapped or inveigled from their homes by fraud or violence, and conveyed either to distant provinces or to foreign countries with a view to employing them as strollers and vagrants; the same penalties equally applying to those who shall have employed in those capacities children obtained by those unlawful means, and, fourthly, in cases in which children obtained by such means shall be forsaken, ill-fed, or ill-treated. All these penalties shall equally extend to the accomplices of the principal offenders, and they will be inflicted independently of any graver punishment due to any crime with which the offenses above enumerated may be complicated. All contracts of apprenticeship within the contemplation of the present law, whether stipulated before or after its publication, shall be null and of no effect under whatever pretext their object may have been disguised, and whatever rights may have been transferred by them from one person to another, either in the country or abroad.

The law proceeds to order the immediate release and restitution of the children who shall be in the employment of any person at home or abroad in any of the forbidden capacities, bidding parents, guardians, or any other persons who have given away children or wards for such employment, or who so employ them, to give notice of their doings to the Syndic of their Communes, if at home, or to the King's diplomatic or Consular agents, if abroad; the children to be at once restored to their families and country at the cost of those who are responsible for them, and in the event of these being destitute of the necessary means, to be delivered up to the proper authorities, who shall take charge of them and send them to their destination at the public expense. These authorities, both at home and abroad, shall draw up lists of all the minors employed in the forbidden professions within their jurisdiction, sending all information relating to them to the Home Minister, and providing the funds necessary for the journey home of the rescued children, to be reimbursed by the parents or guardians wherever it may be practicable. In the event of the children being orphans or friendless, they will be admitted into some charitable educational establishment, there to be maintained and instructed, till they either are of age, or able to exercise some useful trade or profession."

BRILLIANT METEOR.

A meteor of uncommon brilliancy was seen at Virginia City, Nev., about 6 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 6. A spectator, describing it, says that suddenly there came a flash of light, so dazzlingly white and bright that it caused him, for an instant, to close his eyes. Opening his eyes, almost instantly, he beheld, falling perpendicularly from the heavens, a ball of what seemed white fire, of intense brilliancy, about the size of a wash-tub. The huge meteor descended as swiftly as a flash of lightning, apparently falling directly to the earth. Just before it passed down, the meteor divided into a great number of fragments, apparently about the size of a man's fist. These, darting out and showering down from the main globe of fire, presented much the appearance of the ribs of an umbrella when stripped of its covering, the streaks of fire streaming down on all sides of where the main ball or nucleus had been seen. Although the meteor was of a pure, dazzling white color, it threw a bright blue glare upon the buildings.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Sugar—Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 45,500 bxs. and 10,500 hhds. Receipts of the week at the same places, 24,000 bxs. and 3,000 hhds. Exports of the week from the same, 8,500 bxs. and 2,700 hhds., including 7,000 bxs. and 1,600 hhds. to the United States. Sugar market closed quiet and steady. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard quoted at 12¾@13¼ [illegible] Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard [illegible] Molasses Sugar—Nos. 8 to 10 [illegible] Muscovado Sugar—Fair to good [illegible] ces. Hams—Sugar-cured firm. Lard in kegs quoted at $25 50@$25 75. Potatoes [illegible] demand. Tallow firm. Wax [illegible] nominal at 6⅞@7 reals ₱ gallon. Onions [illegible] Coal-oil in tins active. Empty Hogsheads firm. Lumber dull. Shooks—Box dull at 19 reals. Hogshead [illegible] nominal. Naval stores in fair demand. Turpentine 16c. ₱ lb. Tar $15 ₱ bbl. Hoops—Long-shaved [illegible] at $90@$110 ₱ M. Freights active for United States and firm for England. Exchange—On the United States in currency, 64@66 ₱ cent. premium for 60 days' sight and 68@70 for short sight; in gold, 89 for 60 days, [illegible] 97 for short sight; on London, 108@110 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from San Francisco.—Fred Gross, Capt. R. Newell, W. Leary, Lawrence Kelly, David Ross, wife, and two children, Mrs. Ann Brussman, M. P. Ried, Mr. Stosell, Mr. Budwig, H. P. Jones, A. Vogt, Atlee, Mrs. J. Milroy, W. Rankin, Dr. A. Merritt, H. M. Polhemus, Jno. Hardy, Saul Godfrey, Miss Bradley, Mrs. Mitchell, H. Vroman, and 35 steerage. From Aspinwall—J. H. Moody, Geo. Alexander, Mr. Henriques and sister, Mr. Truco, Capt. Littlefield, Jas. Brooks, Henry Smith, Thos. Brown, B. F. Moran, W. Walker, M. G. Miskey, Henry Carly, Mrs. Smith and infant, A. Nickerson, E. W. Dwyer, J. B. Porter, A. P. Forrest.

In steam-ship State of Virginia, from Glasgow.—Wm. Thompson, John Thompson and infant, Mrs. James Thompson, Miss Eliza Thompson, M. Frey, Henry Gray, Ernst Lenck, D. Lowe.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Clara Stirret and son, Miss Dr. Elmora y Havard, F. Wilson, lady, and son, Wm. McGee, A. Galloway, D. Heyhnen, Master C. McArthur.

In steam-ship Macedonia, from Glasgow.—R. A. Turner, Miss Lavinia Inman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:20 | Sun sets......5:03 | Moon sets...6:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:57 | Gov. Island...9:48 | Hell Gate..11:0[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 18.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Virginia, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Jan. 3, via Larne 5th, with mdse. and 8 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Jan. 13, lat. 20 41, lon. 74, spoke steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, from Glasgow, arr. at an early hour this morning, reports: Jan. 18, at 11:30 A. M., passed a Guion steam-ship bound E; same time, a State Line steam-ship do.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Jan. 3, via Moville 4th, with mdse. and 10 cabin and 36 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Uekraine, Melcher, Liverpool 53 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.; took the northern passage and had strong westerly gales up to the banks; from thence 15 ds., with strong variable winds; had a pilot on board 8 ds.

Bark Heofruen, (Norw.,) Larsen, London 47 ds., in ballast to order; took the southern passage and had fine weather.

Brig Christina, (of Montreal,) Thompson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Arr. to-day steamers Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia.

Sld. yesterday, steamer Maharajah, for Liverpool; barks Prospero, Doge, for Cork; Dr. Falk, for Rotterdam; San Ciriaco, for Cork; Folkvang, for Queenstown; Jennie Morton, for Demerara; brig Elizabeth, for Fort de France, Martinique; schr. Carrie S. Hart, for Aspinwall.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Arr. steamers Batavia, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore, and United States revenue cutter Hamilton, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 18.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York, and schr. Lavotte, (?) from New-York.

Sld. bark Frank Marion, for New-Orleans.

Cld. bark Bjorke, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 18.—The United States steamer Ossipee, from Washington, passed up to Norfolk this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 18.—Arr. steam-ship Nederland, from Antwerp.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Jan. 18.—Arr. steamers Achilles and Juniata, from Philadelphia; and Gamma, from Jamaica; ships St. Joseph and Lake Superior, from Liverpool; barks Prudhoe and Alpha, from Havre; Sara, from Arendal; and A. P. Munch, from Liverpool; brig E. Vaillo, from Turk's Island, and bark Lotus, from Liverpool, for Galveston.

Sld. steamers Gulf Stream, for Baltimore; and Frankfurt, for Bremen; brigs Hannibal, for Falmouth; Emily T. Sheldon, for Providence; schr. Texana, for Tampico.

Outside waiting for a fair wind to sail ships Zephyr, Sally, Glendower, Lizzie Ross, Eumenides, and Magdala.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, N. G., Jan. 9.—Arr., Dec. 23, steamer Tagus, from Kingston, Jamaica; schr. Kocheka, from Philadelphia; 25th, steamer Borussia, from Curacoa; 28th, steamer Martinique, from Savanilla; 31st, steamer Severn, from Savanilla; steamer Andean, from Savanilla; Jan. 1, steamer Acapulco, from New-York; 2d, steamer Hohenzollern, from St. Thomas; 4th, steamer Borussia, from Savanilla; steamer Tagus, from Carthagena; 5th, schr. Mag. D. Marston, from Philadelphia; 6th, schr. G. Shepherd, from Philadelphia; 8th, steamer Nile, from Kingston, Jamaica.

Sld. Dec. 22, steamer Larne, for Kingston, Jam.; Dec. 24, steamer Tagus, for Carthagena; Dec. 26, steamer Borussia, for Savanilla; Jan. 1, steamer Martinique, for Kingston, Jam.; Jan. 3, steamer Severn, for Kingston, Jam.; Jan. 3, steamer Andean, for New-Orleans; Jan. 4, steamer Hohenzollern, for Savanilla; Jan. 5, steamer Borussia, for Curacoa; Jan. 5, steamer Tagus, for Kingston, Jam.; Jan. 9, steamer Acapulco, for New-York.

Exclusively

SOLID SILVER

AND

Fine Plated Ware.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.

BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 120 BROADWAY,

Corner Cedar st., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	674,376 69
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	$1,074,376 69

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Bank and Office	$79,887 22
United States 6 per cent. Bonds	517,731 25
State, City, and County Bonds	42,962 50
Loans on Call	103,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages	256,200 00
Premiums in hands of Agents, and uncollected Office Premiums	69,141 11
Accrued interest	4,954 66
	$1,074,376 69
Outstanding Losses	72,040 47

B. S. WALCOTT, President.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Assistant Secretary.

The Standard

Fairbanks & Co.,

No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,

No. 2 Milk st., Boston.

WAREHOUSES also in all the LEADING CITIES of the UNITED STATES and in MONTREAL, CANADA.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,

172 Broadway,

Cor. Maiden Lane.

Assets - - - - - - $335,323 00

Capital - - - - - - 200,010 00

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Feb. 2. JAN. 13, 1874.

Geo. W. Montgomery, Secretary.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 [illegible]

WM. KNABE & CO. [illegible]